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Army Orders Bombers; Windsors Ceremoniously Welcomed by Bahamas

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 17, 1940

In Washington: Rockefeller New Co-ordinator

President Roosevelt appointed Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the newly authorized position of Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations among the American Republics. Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, told reporters that Mr. Rockefeller would be "another $1 a year man." In his new position he will work for the Council of National Defense.

The War Department ordered 156 bombing and training planes, costing $15,899,642. It also contracted for a $25,000,000 smokeless powder plant to be built near Radford, Va.

Duke and Duchess Arrive in Nassau

Nassau, Bahamas (AP)—The Duke of Windsor and his American-born wife landed here today and went at once to the Legislative Council Chambers for ceremonies which will make the former King of England Governor of this little Crown Colony. A cheering crowd thronged the waterfront and a small group of high officials and their wives were at the dock as the Duke, dressed in the uniform of a Major General, came down the gangplank of the camouflaged ship that brought him from Bermuda.

Second Ingalls Steel Cargo Ship Launched

Pascagoula, Miss. (AP)—The S. S. Exchester, second all-welded steel cargo ship being built here for the United States Maritime Commission by the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, was launched today. The vessel, C-3 type, with 17,000-ton rating, is a sister ship of the S. S. Exchequer, launched at the Ingas yards June 8. The ships cost $2,600,000 each and are part of the $24,000,000 contract for building eight ships of this type.

Roosevelt and King to Discuss Defense

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—President Roosevelt, following inspection of Army and National Guard maneuvers this afternoon, is to dine here tonight with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada to discuss hemispheric defense.

Argentine Navy Begins Fleet Maneuvers

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—The Argentine Navy embarked today on fleet maneuvers which the Ministry of Marine said would be continued until early in September. The maneuvers will consist of drills and cruises linked with the Neutrality Patrol in Argentine waters, it was explained.

Nazis Proclaim British Isles Blockade

Berlin (AP) (via radio)—A complete blockade of the British Isles was proclaimed by official German statement at 4 p. m. today, the German radio announced.

War Summary: Massed Raids on Britain Continue

Massed raids on Britain by Germans from the air continued today after yesterday's onslaught in all parts of England. [Details. P. 1.] The attackers yesterday, at first numbered at 2,500, were subsequently reported as less than 1,000, 75 of whom were listed as shot down by the British.

In Somaliland, Italian air raids on Berbera, British capital, were halted by an Air Force unit manned by French.

Greek-Italian differences continued as Italy kept up its anti-Greek agitation, although Athens sources said Italy had apologized for the bombing raid on two Greek destroyers. [Details: Page 1.]

Ford to Build 4,000 Aircraft Engines

Detroit—The Ford Motor Company has announced it is to build 4,000 aircraft engines, after negotiations with the National Defense Advisory Commission. The model is air-cooled, now made by the Pratt & Whitney division of United Aircraft Corporation.

N. E. Building More Homes

New England families are not only building new homes in the face of war news from overseas but for the first seven months of 1940 they spent $14,500,000 more for homes than they did last year, or an increase of 35 per cent, according to Dodge Reports today.

The Reports pointed out that the cumulative total of residential contracts awarded for New England in July alone were valued at $11,914,000 against $6,271,000 for the previous July, whereas the January through July figure of $41,748,000 in 1939 was pushed up this year to $56,323,000.

This optimistic picture of building is rather a sharp reversal from the outlook painted by Dodge Reports about the end of June, particularly in non-residential construction, when this type of building was lagging behind the previous year's volume by 15 per cent. But July contracts for non-residential building showed a sharp upturn with a volume of $20,897,000 to leave the previous July figures behind by more than $12,000,000.

As a direct result of that emphatic gain, the accumulative total of non-residential construction for the year soared to more than $50,000,000, giving a combined non-residential and residential figure of $106,875,000. That is compared with $85,407,000 in 1939.

According to Dodge Reports, the New England building gains are typical of activity throughout the whole country as indicated in a $20,000,000 rise in construction values for the first half year in 89 of the largest metropolitan districts.

Baltimore's residential building total advanced $12,484,000 and gave that city the biggest dollar-increase over the six-months' total of 1939. Pittsburgh was second with $8,234,000. Detroit followed with $5,896,000, and Boston, in fourth place, picked up $4,377,000.

Residential building totals went ahead, during the six months, in 60 metropolitan areas, says Dodge Reports, whereas there were decreases in only 29 areas.

A further analysis of the half-year's residential building gave Savannah the largest percentage of gain, 340 per cent. The Fall River-New Bedford area, Massachusetts, was second with 176 per cent. Nashville's gain was rated at 158 per cent. Baltimore, the area with the largest dollar gain, was fourth in percentage with 136 per cent.

While the metropolitan areas moved ahead, the suburban and rural areas had larger dollar and percentage gains. Residential building in non-metropolitan areas during the six months went to $162,034,000 with a pick-up of $25,786,000 from last year's half-way total, $136,243,000. These areas were credited with a 19 per cent gain.

Marine Veterans Back Conscription

DETROIT, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Marine Corps League, with a resolution "viewing with alarm the dilatory attitude of Congress," was on record today as favoring enactment of a selective military draft law "with all possible dispatch."

Approximately 3,500 members of the league, in annual convention here, adopted the resolution last night. It was submitted by Roland L. MacDonald, Massachusetts State Commandant.

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Nazis Bomb Britain for Seventh Day; If Hitler Wins: What of America?

Economic and political attacks held certain with military action awaiting developments.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 17—"What we are wondering," says a query from a correspondent in Washington, "is whether Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini will let us alone, if and when they conquer Europe."

In an economic sense, the answer is no. They are preparing the stiffest competition which their very effective barter system can muster.

In a political sense—the sense in which National Socialists and Fascists consider themselves world revolutionaries—the answer is equally no. They will fan every totalitarian spark across the seas.

In a strictly military sense, the decision has not yet been made. It may depend on too many factors, such as the immediate fate of the British Navy and the success of the air arm over Britain, even supposing Britain could be defeated.

The Vital Question

The question under discussion here today is not so much whether the Axis powers want to invade the Americas.

The question is whether they could.

On this point there is an important divergence of opinion within Axis circles themselves, as well as among independent observers. The following is a digest of this debate, as I have heard it argued among persons well placed as to information and authority.

Theoretically the object of every General Staff is to conquer the world. A General Staff would consider itself safe only when no major enemies existed under arms. In this sense, military reasoning here and in Germany today shows many signs of following the traditional patterns. One conquest requires another, argues this military logic, to make previous victories safe. No matter how wide the seas, Axis-controlled Europe cannot disregard the arming of the Americas. For these are potential allies and suppliers of any peoples or nations in Europe and Asia who managed to rebel against the Axis order.

Military Concept

Behind this military reasoning is the constantly exerted pressure of the prevailing theory of Government here. This concept is, of course, wholly military. It is no-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Rival Air-Loss Claims Show Wide Variance

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 17

Rival airplane losses during the massed German attacks on Britain of Aug. 16 and 17 are as follows:

	German Claims		British Claims	
	A	B	B	A
Aug. 15	143	32	180	34
Aug. 16	89	31	75	22
Totals	623	158	551	131

A—British losses. B—German losses.

But R. A. F. still claims mastery of the skies; German losses put at 80 planes a day.

By the Associated Press

Reichsführer Hitler warned the world today the British Isles are under complete blockade and that Germany would not be responsible for destruction of neutral vessels or lives within the besieged waters where war is being fought at "full blast."

By the Associated Press

German bombing planes resumed their history-making daylight raids on Britain for the seventh successive day today by penetrating through British defenses in southeast England this morning.

Night operations by the Nazi air force—following up the large-scale mass daylight attacks of Aug. 16 on widespread areas—were concentrated mainly on South Wales and Southeast England, where a few casualties were reported.

The Air Ministry meanwhile scaled down its estimate of the number of German planes engaged in yesterday's operations, saying there were not as many as the reported 1,000 which took part in the mass assaults of Aug. 15. Earlier unofficial reports had indicated that as many as 2,500 might have taken part.

Britain Still in Control

Britain, against whom Germany is directing the greatest air attack in history, claimed continued mastery of its skies for its fighter pilots and its defense gunners on the ground.

It declared its resistance was so strong that it had compelled the German Air Force to resort to a new technique in its daily assaults.

The Nazi Air Force has lost almost 80 planes a day since the six successive days of major attacks began Aug. 11, the British said. That toll has been so damaging, they added, that the raiders, once past the coast, no longer can concentrate their bombardments on specific objectives but must deploy over a wide area.

Employing a smaller number of planes than on Thursday, when over 1,000 were believed engaged, the Germans yesterday bombed many places in many counties, with two of the chief attacks directed at the Thames Estuary. Both were turned back before the raiders could strike at London itself, although the second wave dropped explosives in the southwestern suburbs.

Few Fatalities Reported

An official statement said first reports indicated the number of persons killed was small despite widespread damage. The casualties included some of the personnel at R. A. F. airdromes, it was acknowledged.

British censorship banned pub-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Ford to Speed Plane Motors For U. S. Defense Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Spurred by the anticipation that the United States will soon have vitally strategic air and naval bases on British possessions in the New World, the national defense program gathered speed today in the wake of several important developments.

Leading the list was the announcement that the vast facilities of the Ford Motor Company would be turned to the construction of 4,000 urgently needed air-cooled plane motors. Speaking from Detroit, Ford officials said that William S. Knudsen, production chief of the National Defense Advisory Commission, had asked the Ford Company to do the job and the latter had accepted.

Losing no time in utilizing the vast sums now being given it by Congress, the War Department has just announced the signing of a contract for the erection of a $25,000,000 smokeless powder plant in Radford, Va. This plant, whose establishment is being paralleled by a similar one in Southern Ohio, will have a capacity of 200,000 pounds of powder a day.

$15,899,000 in Planes

The Army has also just completed an order for 56 four-engined bombers and 100 training planes, at a cost of $15,898,000.

While these developments were proceeding, however, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, issued an urgent plea for immediate enactment of the compulsory military training program and warning that any attempt to substitute a voluntary enlistment program would jeopardize national defense.

The General sharply denied reports that the Army would not have sufficient equipment for the 400,000 trainees which it had hoped to be able to call by Oct. 1. He said that all the necessary clothing, rifles, machine guns and 75 millimeter field pieces were on hand.

General Marshall explained that one of the basic deficiencies which would face the Army in its training program would be lack of housing facilities and that the longer Congress waits to pass the compulsory bill the longer the Army must wait before it obtains sums for the erection of the necessary barracks, offices and other essential buildings.

Seek Private Aid

An echo of this housing program was also heard on Capitol Hill yesterday when the Defense Commission received word from Congress that the United States Housing Authority would not be permitted to play a part in the $150,000,000 defense housing program. Congressional leaders said that they hoped to induce private industry to undertake the housing program with the aid and encouragement of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Housing Authority.

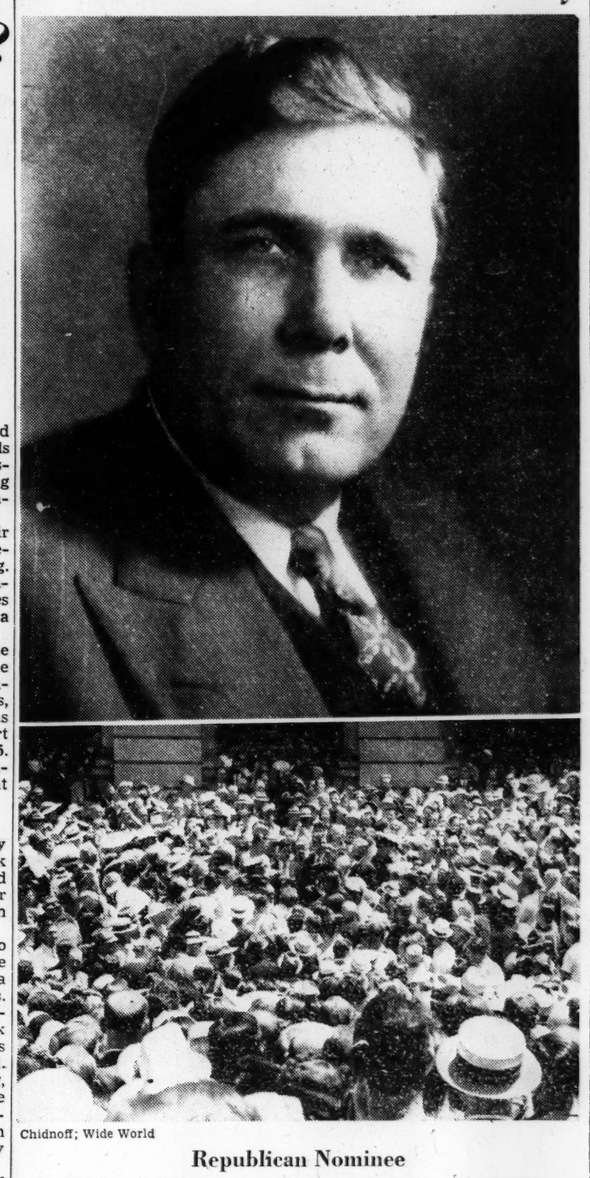
Congressional leaders said that it was hoped that private industry would seize this opportunity, but that if it did not the Government would then be forced to step in and remedy the housing shortage which is expected to develop in the vicinity of national defense plants.

Important additional opposition to the compulsory training program developed yesterday when John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, reiterated his disapproval of the measure in a letter to Members of Congress.

Much interest has been aroused here by the announcement that President Roosevelt will meet and confer with Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King on his visit to upper New York State maneuvers today. It is assumed that the President and the Prime Minister will discuss details of the Western Hemispheric defense plan which the President said yesterday was under discussion with the Canadian Government.

Despite President Roosevelt's insistence yesterday that the question of sending 50 over-age destroyers to Britain was not involved in the defense talks with Canada or Great Britain, the best informed circles here still continue to hold that there is some connection and that the urgency of British need would not permit London to discuss defense and ignore the destroyers.

Wendell L. Willkie—His Day



Chidnoff; Wide World

Republican Nominee

Mr. Willkie and a crowd typical of those which assembled in Elwood, Ind., today to hear his acceptance speech and of those which have turned out to greet him since his selection at Philadelphia. The candidate is at microphones in center of crowd.

Italy Apologizes to Greece For Air Attack on Warships

By the Associated Press

Reliable Athens sources say the Italian naval attaché apologized to Premier-Gen. John Metaxas last night for the bombing attack yesterday on two Greek destroyers, asserting Italian aviators mistook them for British vessels, although Italian authorities said today that they were without information concerning the reported bombing of the destroyers.

The Greek censor, by cutting a telephonic connection with Budapest, prevented further discussion of this point.

Earlier the Greek Government had ordered partial mobilization, calling up for Aug. 20 a group of reservists which military quarters said includes anti-aircraft gunners and observers.

This action followed a series of incidents after Italian newspapers accused the Greek Government of "oppressing" Albanian minorities. One authoritative source in Rome asserted Italy would demand reparations from Greece for the recent slaying of an Albanian minority leader, Daut Hoggia.

Commanding officers of the two Greek destroyers—the Vasilevs Georgios 1, and Vasilissa Olga—were declared on high authority to have identified the attacking planes as Italian. Seventeen bombs dropped near the ships, although they were not hit.

The Greek Government officially refrained from comment, declaring the bombers were of "unknown" nationality.

The destroyers were attacked en route to the island of Tinos in the Aegean Sea where the Greek cruiser Helle was torpedoed Thursday—by an "unidentified" submarine, the Government said.

In Rome, Fascist Editor Virginio Gayda accused the British of sinking the cruiser in a plot to precipitate a Greek-Italian crisis. Britain has guaranteed aid to Greece if its independence is threatened.

Italian Fascists declared today that the torpedoing of the Greek cruiser Helle was "a second Athenia," perpetrated by the British Navy to provoke a Greek-Italian explosion.

At the same time, they said Italy would demand Greek reparations for the assassination, allegedly by two Greeks, of Daut Hoggia, Albanian "Patriot," near the Greek border recently. This incident has been the cause célèbre of recent Greek-Italian tension.

Persons who write with authority denied suggestions that the Italians torpedoed the Helle off Tinos Island and said it was evident to them that the whole thing was a "new plot."

Nothing was said immediately about the bombing of Greek warships by planes declared in Athens to have been Italian.

Italy had another British air raid yesterday, but authorities said only slight damage was done in two villages near the industrial city of Turin.

The Italian High Command announced another raid on the Malta air base, Halfar.

Intimate Message from Washington

The Senate Maintains Its Reputation as 'Greatest Deliberative Body' as It Ambles Through Diversified Debate on Draft

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Outside the Capitol it is raining; inside the Senate, "greatest deliberative body in the world," is debating whether the world has come to such a pass that the United States for the first time must require its young men to have a year's peacetime compulsory military training.

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, clad in a white linen suit, is balancing on the edge of one of the wide steps in the well of the Senate, proclaiming that what the United States needs is not military training, but a great network of superhighways. Construction of such a network, he argues, will provide jobs and increase national income.

On the walls of the chamber, Senator Downey has posted four income charts. Now and then, he motions toward them, but the few Senators on the floor do not bother to follow with their eyes. Majority leader Alben W. Barkley at his desk on the center aisle is going through a pile of papers. Across from him minority leader and vice presidential candidate Charles L. McNary in a light gray suit and bow tie is sprawled in his chair. It is 3:15 p. m. Senator Downey has been talking about highway and income since 12:15.

The Public Watches

In spite of the weather, there are long lines of men and women at the doors of the public galleries waiting to hear the debate that may be a prelude to great changes in the American way of life. So great is the demand for seats that guards restrict the number of persons allowed to go to the gallery floor so as to avoid congestion in the corridors.

Now it is 3:25 p. m. "I could continue many more hours," says Senator Downey, "but I'm going to conclude." Finally at 3:45 p. m. after a brief exchange with Senator McNary as to whether any roads in the United States are capable of carrying the 50 ton tanks the Army is contemplating building, Senator Downey takes his seat.

Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, gains the floor and begins to talk about sending destroyers to Great Britain, a timely subject certainly, yet scarcely germane to the conscription issue. Senators prick up their ears. Senator Lee, they know, has just been to the White House to see the President. Presumably he is expressing the President's views. Other Senators gradually drift into the chamber. Soon there are 15 on the floor.

One school of opinion in the United States believes the Government is legally barred from sending these destroyers, says Senator Lee. "I am supporting those who believe it can be done," he announced.

Someone suggests that Adolf Hitler might consider it an unfriendly act for the United States to send destroyers to the British. Herr Hitler, replies Senator Lee in a crescendo voice, "doesn't bother to consider whether an act is unneutral. He asks only two questions: 'Do I want it?' and 'Can I get it?'" Some of the nations he has conquered, recalls Senator Lee, leaned over backward to be neutral and where did it get them?

Two men standing side by side at the rear of the chamber are recognized. "A message from the House of Representatives," chants Leslie Biffle, Secretary to the Senate Majority. The other man bows from his waist. He is Aldney E. Chaffee, House Reading Clerk. He informs the Senate the Speaker has signed a bill.

Senator Lee scarcely notices the interruption. Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, which has the conscription bill under its wing, walks over to confer with Senator Barkley. Senator McNary has brief visits from Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas. The arch isolationist, Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California, wanders in, has a few words with both Senators Barkley and McNary, saunters out. When he has gone Senator Barkley opens up the evening paper and begins to read.

The four-inch headline says "Nazis Bombing London."

"Our only chance to escape war is to get ready for Hitler before he gets ready for us," pleads Senator Lee in conclusion. There are applause and cheers from the gallery. Though he agrees, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, presiding in the absence of Vice-President Garner, reminds onlookers of the rules of the Senate, barring "manifestations of approval or disapproval" in the galleries.

Senator Barkley announces that the Senate will take a three-day recess so members can go to Elwood, Ind., for the Willkie notification ceremonies. Only one voice is raised in protest. "It seems to me that long adjournments or recesses, taken at a time when we ought to proceed with the business before the Senate, are rather out of place," objects veteran Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska.

The next two hours are consumed with a "few words" about the Farmer-Labor Party offered by its one spokesman in the Senate, Ernest Lundeen, of Minnesota. At 6 p. m. Senator Sheppard in the absence of Senator Barkley, moves for a recess.

The Senate may or may not be "fiddling while Rome burns," but there is no doubt that it is living up to its reputation of being the "greatest deliberative body in the world." **Mary Hornaday**

Willkie's Tryst With Destiny Is Met at Elwood

Gala event of acceptance is tinged with somber tone as vast throng jams Indiana city.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 17—Wendell Lewis Willkie returned here to his birthplace today for a solemn rendezvous with destiny. Not only was he launching the start of his active campaign and delivering the most fateful utterance of his lifetime but he was making a statement to which the whole world listened. For he spoke today as the possible next President of the United States in a period of incalculable stress, and the utterance of the potential occupant of the White House at such a time commands the attention not only of the humble voter in America but of the dictators and war lords of all the world.

The stage set for this momentous utterance was picturesque in the extreme. It represented all the color and atmosphere and tumult of which the American political life is capable. Despite all estimates, the full number of hundreds of thousands of people who crowded into this little city of 10,000 today will probably never be known. It filled principal avenues like a flood from curb to curb, turned main streets into a noisy midway, taxed the generous advance facilities to the utmost and showed every carnival aspect of a presidential election in its gaudiest colors.

Somber Note Underneath

Under it all ran a strange and somber note. Even those persons who have turned to the quadrennial presidential note as an escape from the battle of Britain found little relief. For the newspapers told of destruction dropping in waves out of the sky over England, and the question—asked almost as a prayer in many thoughts below the happy-go-lucky state-fair atmosphere—was whether this unknown man, spun to fame in a few months by unprecedented political events and by unparalleled disregard of political conventions, can measure up to the task ahead.

"What is the measure of this man Willkie?" asked the crowd at his birthplace here today, and the radio listeners over America, and the hard-pressed democracies the earth.

Mr. Willkie's answer was in his speech, and it was, too, in the confidence, and vigor, and plan, with which he has carried on his preliminary campaign to date, which has kept ahead of the great groundswell of opinion that swept him to nomination at Philadelphia. In large part the preliminary interviews, statements and speeches made before and since Philadelphia, down to the moment when today he stepped out onto the painted board platform which extended like the prow of a ship into the yelling multitude, forecast what he was to tell the voters here in his keynote speech.

Has No Obligations

Mr. Willkie is intent on making the issue of the presidential race the issue of competence. By every means he has emphasized that he is free of political obligation to any group or interest, and at the same time he has successfully driven home his thrusts against the Democrats by pointing to the strange alliance existing between corrupt city machines and New Deal idealists. For better or worse he has disassociated himself with former Republican leaders like Landon and Hoover, either in point of approach or of strategy. By various methods—and he has developed unconventional means of getting over his ideas which are vigorous and generally successful—he has emphasized his aloofness from party hacks and even from some of the vested interests who have fought the New Deal.

In statements already made, Mr. Willkie has made plain that he accepts most of the social structure of New Deal legislation, and he has braved the possible wrath of conservative groups who might other-

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Willkie's Acceptance On Air at 5 p. m. Today

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 17

The networks are providing a full broadcast today of the notification ceremonies and acceptance speech of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, at Elwood, Ind.

The program, to run an hour, begins at 5 p. m. (E. D. T.) on the combined NBC, CBS, and MBS chains, and will be preceded at 4:15 by the radiocast of an informal reception to Mr. Willkie, over WJZ-NBC, CBS, and MBS.

The Week in Focus: Nazis Blast Britain; U. S. Call for Guard Approved

English Halt Italians in Africa; Rome Threatens Greek Status

By Josephine B. Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week ended British suspense over the long-waited Blitzkrieg. It arrived. So did thousands of Nazi warplanes in daily wider raids from Scotland's "tip" to England's "toe."

No timid, defenseless nation awaited the German hordes. Royal Air Force pilots not only met the invaders but carried out daily raids of their own over German, German-occupied, and Italian territories.

Britain still ruled English skies, claimed London.

In the United States, passage of the National Guard bill gave the President authorization to call out the Guard.

Burke-Wadsworth military training bill tarried in the Senate, with amendment to raise pay of enlisted men from $21 to $30 a month approved, and another to postpone the draft to Jan. 1 pending.

In the event of British setback, United States may call up 900,000 army.

This week drew neutral Greece into the news. Following violent Italian press accusations of "acts of violence against Albanians," a Greek cruiser was sunk by unknown submarine, and two destroyers barely escaped bombs. Italian territorial designs on Greece were feared.

Political bull's-eye of the week was Republican Presidential candidate Wendell L. Willkie's challenge of the Democratic Campaign Book. Solicitation of some $640,000 worth of advertisements was illegal, he charged, under the Hatch Law. Contracted for before the Act became law, countered party officials, but revision of the book appeared likely.

Battlefronts in Europe

Week's Diary of a Blitzkrieg:

Monday—400 Nazi planes pounced on British Coast from Straits of Dover to Portland Bill. British, in surprise maneuver, ambushed fuel-shy returning German bombers over the English Channel.

British report: damage to military objectives slight. German report: wide-spread successes.

Tuesday—500 German warplanes pounded England's southern coast. Apparent objectives: ports of Dover, Portsmouth and Portland, airfields in Kent and Sussex.

Britain's Royal Air Force not only defended the homeland, but carried battle to German-held airfields in Northern France.

Wednesday—500 Nazi planes peppered Channel shipping, British air bases, and the Midlands, England's industrial center.

Again the R. A. F. met invaders, and set forth on wide-ranging raids from World-War-famous Jutland to French Bay of Biscay.

Thursday—1,000 German warplanes, fanning out from southeast England to northeast Scotland, rained tons of bombs on British shipping, harbors, ports, arms factories, industrial centers and airfields, including famous Croydon.

Out of this largest mass attack since beginning of the Blitzkrieg on August 8, England claimed picking off a German plane a minute.

Proof that Britain was not yet set back on its heels was continued hammering of R. A. F. planes on Nazi supply sources in German and German-held territory.

Abandoned German parachutes found in Scotland and England's Midlands failed to shake English poise. A clumsy hoax, declared the military authorities after investigation.

Friday—2,500 Nazi bombers and fighters darkened British skies the length and breadth of the land, from southernmost tip at Land's End to northern Scotland.

And still sturdy British bombers carried the fight back to enemy territory, claiming destruction of oil plants, railroads and power plants near Bordeaux and Cologne.

Saturday—Britain reported London bombed; charged "deliberate attack" on residential towns. Berlin claimed munitions plants and airports destroyed.

Again counterattack by R. A. F., reported Britain, on military objectives in Italy, Germany and German-occupied France and Holland.

To Italy, too, dashed Royal Air Force planes inflicting "heavy damage," said London report, on aircraft factories at Milan and Turin. Italian High Command claimed raiders failed to harm military objectives.

English versus German plane losses, Monday through Thursday, added up to: German claims of 460 British ships downed; 108 German planes admitted lost. English claims of 378 German planes bagged; and 71 British ships admitted lost.

Voicing England's determination to turn the tide and take the offensive, British War Secretary, Anthony Eden, told the English people: "That is the way wars are won and that is the way we mean to do."

Meanwhile, on another and far away front, England admitted reverses. In British Somaliland, Italian forces pushed on toward the vital port of Berbera. Though temporarily checked by English planes, Il Duce's troops still menaced.

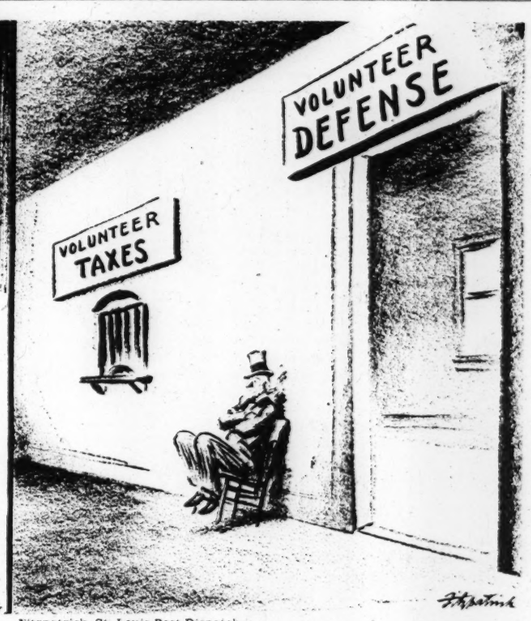
Britain pressed last week's offer of equal partnership to India in hopes of India's aid in Africa and the Far East. With this, England need have no fear of Italian threats in Africa, or of Japan in the Far East.

Hutton, Philadelphia Inquirer

An Invader Drops In, We Hope He Can Read English

Herblock, Saint Paul Pioneer Press

Comédie Française



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post Dispatch

Not in This Day and Age

Accent on Defense in U. S.

Big defense news of the week in Washington: House approval of National Guard bill authorizing the President to call out the Guard for peacetime training. Defeated was an amendment to limit service to United States borders.

White House signature may wait joint House and Senate conference over minor amendments.

No such fair weather attended the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, which bucked gales of opposition in the Senate. "Dictatorship" and "militarism" were accusations of opponents. And the forecast was for more rough going ahead, with final Senate action expected next week, and another spell of bad weather promised when the measure reaches the House.

Already beclouding the prospect of conscription by Oct. 1 is the Maloney amendment proposing postponement until Jan. 1. Present sentiment is said to favor it. In the meantime, encouragement of voluntary enlistment is intended in the Lee amendment to raise the pay of enlisted men from $21 to $30 a month. The Senate approved.

However, should the war go against Britain the United States may call out the entire National Guard, and 400,000 draftees—an army of 900,000—according to the Army chief.

Echoes of Gen. John J. Pershing's last week call for sale of 50 "over-age" destroyers to Britain reverberated in the capitol.

Britain has made repeated appeals for them, admitted Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. No Congressional action needed for the transfer, reported Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma; only certification of Chief of Naval Operations that the vessels are not needed for American defenses.

Rumors of Britain's offer of British naval bases in the Western Hemisphere in exchange for the ships was declared "just another story" at the White House, though United States negotiations for naval and air bases in British possessions in this hemisphere were admitted by President Roosevelt, as well as conversations with Canada on defense problems.

Greece Threatened

War threatens another country. Greece rocked precariously under a furious press attack by Italy.

Murder of Haut Hoggia, obscure Albanian patriot, set off Fascist press assault. Greek authorities were responsible, said the Italians. "Acts of violence against Albanians" and territorial designs in Albania were other charges.

Following quickly on the heels of the verbal attack came mysterious sinking of the Greek cruiser Helle by an unknown submarine. Italian press pointed finger at Britain. Next day two Greek destroyers dodged a rain of bombs from planes which the Greek government said were "absolutely identified."

Not unrelated to the Italian press outburst and following incidents, according to authorities, are Britain's naval and air-refuelling bases on the Greek mainland and in the Aegean Islands. These bases have greatly extended British air operations against Italy.

Apology for bombing of destroyers was said to have been made to Greek Government by Italian attaché in Athens.

Meantime Greece ordered partial mobilization, fearful of Italian territorial demands.

Hatch Law

Thanks to the Hatch Law and a publication called the Democratic Campaign Book, presidential candidate, Wendell L. Willkie had political "fun" this week at the Democratic Party's expense—he hopes.

Not that Mr. Willkie wasn't in earnest. He made serious charges. Solicitation of advertisements for the 1940 Democratic book to the amount of some $640,000 is illegal under the Hatch Law, he declared.

It prohibits purchase of any advertising, the proceeds of which go either directly or indirectly to the benefit of any political candidate or party.

If elected, Mr. Willkie promised, all "violations" of the Hatch Law will be "relentlessly persecuted."

Slightly red was the complexion of Democratic party officials. These advertising contracts were entered into before the act became law, they countered. But latest prospect seems to be that the advertising will be removed and the publication recast as a book for speakers.

Meanwhile Mr. Willkie returned to a tumultuous welcome at Elwood, Ind., where he delivered an historic acceptance speech. And Edward J. Flynn, new Democratic National Committee chairman, prepared a radio "address to Democratic workers" for Monday evening, Aug. 19.

No Food for Europe—Yet

Sympathy for the British blockade continued to turn State Department inclinations from food-relief-for-Europe proposals.

Herbert Hoover's plan to feed 18,000,000 "facing starvation" in German-conquered lands met with cool reception in Washington. Even the American Red Cross deferred to Government policy in this matter. And anyway the proposition would call for British assent, which would be denied. Britain would favor accumulation of food stores to be rushed to Europe when Hitler's reign is broken; not before.

Potent factor, too, in sentiment against food relief is that Europe actually has sufficient supply—if equally distributed. But Germany, apparently, has little intention of sharing its own, or its confiscated, stores. Said a Nazi propaganda broadcaster: "Who in the world ever expected a victor to provide his enemies or former enemies with food?"

It was the ticklish food issue and United States Ambassador John Cudahy's blunt speaking on it that brought him a hurry call to Washington last week. Now the incident is closed. Ambassador Cudahy was misquoted, announced the State Department, after conferring with him.

Mr. Cudahy admitted voicing Belgium's desperate plight, but denied he said the United States should feed the country. No rebuke was administered, but little doubt existed that the White House wished its Ambassador had stayed off the food question.

In the Far East

This week, for the first time in 40 years, Peiping was without British troops.

It bespoke last week's announcement of withdrawal of Britain's forces from Shanghai and North China.

U. S. Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the Asiatic Fleet, rushed to Shanghai. Conferences between Japanese and American officials on the subject of control of the former British areas at Shanghai followed quickly.

Result, extension of U. S. Marines' occupation to former British defense sectors of Shanghai's International Settlement.

In France

In unoccupied France, the Vichy Government struggles to revamp a nation—in the tightly controlled Nazi pattern.

Schools will re-open with reading of the Government's plans for a national youth organization. Government regulation of working hours came this week. Dissolution of Freemasonry and other secret societies was extended throughout the whole of France.

At Riom, France's new Supreme Court met to hear the reading of formal complaint against former Government officials accused of leading the nation into war.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 17

President: Announced conversations with the British Government looking to acquisition of Western Hemisphere air bases by the United States.

Received resignations of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture, Edward J. Noble as Undersecretary of Commerce, and Roy M. Green as Land Bank Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Issued executive order strengthening control of the Bureau of the Budget over Federal expenditures.

Returned from tour of New England defense areas, departed for inspection of army maneuvers near Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Senate: Voted amendment to conscription bill increasing pay of Army privates from $21 to $30 a month.

Confirmed nomination of James V. Forrestal to be Undersecretary of the Navy.

House: Passed 342 to 33 bill authorizing President to mobilize the National Guard for one year's service.

Sent to White House bill to regulate investment trust industry.

Tabled Rogers resolution calling for weekly report on national defense.

Departments: Attorney General Robert H. Jackson issued circular on Hatch Law penalties.

Florida Legion Would Cashier Lindbergh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Attacking the recent remarks of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on the war, the Florida Department of the American Legion at its recent conference here passed a resolution that Florida's congressional delegation see to it that the aviator's Army commission be canceled "immediately." The resolution said Colonel Lindbergh "should not make public utterances such as recently made in a radio address while holding a commission as Colonel in the United States Army."

Crowd Cheers, Eats 'Hot Dogs,' Hears Willkie, Rests Its Feet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 17—Elwood was the nation's boom town today. Elwood never rightly went to sleep last night at all. And from the early hours of the morning to the time when an Elwood boy stepped out on the tip of the immense wooden platform to make his opening campaign speech this afternoon, Elwood assumed an unreal, carnival atmosphere that was a blend of World's Fair, Army encampment and old-fashioned revival meeting.

The mood of the crowd was good natured, but there was a good deal of the crusade in it, too. These tens of thousands who made the special trip here were enthusiasts. This took visible sign on everybody's attire in Willkie buttons, while the hundreds of concession counters sold everything from Willkie hats, Willkie ties, Willkie stamps, Willkie glass tumblers with the notification date and an indistinguishable picture of Mr. Willkie frosted on it, down to matters like Willkie table games, Willkie post cards, Willkie tie clips and pillow tops.

Sleep in Parks

Last night some people slept in the parks, partly because there wasn't room in a boom town of 10,000 for an influx of 100,000 or over, and partly to be near the rush for the unreserved seats this morning. Seats said to number 35,000 were set up and unfolded last night. All but 5,000 or so of them were offered, first come first served. For the balance, there was standing room on the dusty soil of Elwood Park, facing the big white colonnade grandstand where the dignitaries greater and less sat in state.

The first special train rolled in about eight o'clock today. After that the Pennsylvania brought them in, one every 10 minutes, with 20 scheduled, while the Nickel Plate brought in 7 more. As a railroad terminal, Elwood found itself resembling the Pennsylvania Station, New York, at rush hour. The disembarking State groups formed their own parades and marched up behind bands. There were bands playing all over Elwood on the least provocation.

Motorcycle cops from as far distant as Chicago dashed about and directed traffic and told strangers that they didn't know, Buddy, they were strangers themselves. At times it seemed hard to find a native who could give directions. Elwood got a harvest of overnight guests and combined its Hoosier courtesy with a canny financial use of the occasion. But profiteers were scarce. People brought their own lunches or filled ravenously up on "hot dogs" and bottled pop. Tons of ice came into the city. Last night was one of the hottest nights of the summer, and the sun showed little dimunition today, which sent yesterday's Indianapolis temperature to 97.

Boys and Girls Help

There wasn't a small boy in Elwood who wasn't selling Willkie buttons or a girl who wasn't handling cold drinks in her mama's front yard.

Down in the notification park great tents went up through the night, like the arrival of a circus. In the biggest one of all tables and plates were set up for the luncheon of the Republican National Committee. Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg, (R) of Michigan, who has been fighting the draft bill in the Senate, sent a last-minute telegram saying he couldn't attend. He expressed good wishes. Senator James J. Davis, (R) of Pennsylvania, who got his start in life in neighboring territory, was conspicuously on hand. So were Republican dignitaries from all over the nation.

It was a noisy affair. People came prepared to cheer as well as to face discomforts. Streets were cleared of arriving automobiles, but they were filled with official cars, police cars and emergency cars of various sorts that swelled the noise. There were loud speakers exhorting the Party faithful to feats of enthusiasm. There were salesmen and hawkers. One man with a good voice was trying to sell live foxes. They were fur neck pieces he said (over a microphone) "on the hoof." Other people were clamorous over less unusual commodities.

'Not Willkies, But Welcome'

Every house in Elwood sported a motto of some sort or other and all the Willkie shrines—birthplace, residence, high school and the like—were be-draped. One house said: "This isn't the Willkie home, but you are welcome anyway." That was the Elwood spirit.

Overhead droned an Indiana State traffic airplane, with two-way communication to the mobile traffic officers below, which was supposed to spot traffic congestion. Western Union had its short wave transmitter on hand. There were hundreds of devices, of one sort or another, to make the most noise for the largest number, or to facilitate the arrival and departure of a crowd that nobody could estimate in advance. Homer E. Capehart, the radio manufacturer, who did the huge job of chairman of arrangements, had placed advance estimates as high as 250,000. The more that came, the cheaper the per capita overhead, he optimistically argued. Every advance comfort had been prepared.

Various groups were on hand. Local churches and fraternal groups ran booths of one sort or another. The Townsendites were represented. Across from the high school was the sign, "Willkie: Townsend votes in the United States if you want them. Three hundred and twelve thousand in Indiana."

Assorted Vendors

Vendors who didn't seem to have much interest in politics offered to print your name on aluminum wrist bands. Others were willing to sell canes or parasols. As for Mr. Willkie himself he had a special train with a party of relatives, friends and newspapermen that came over from Rushville, Ind., his wife's home. Yesterday Mr. Willkie made an early morning visit to his five "corn-hog-farms" where he chatted with tenants and their wives about the weather, litters of pigs, new barns and the upkeep of fences, and later put on comfortable house slippers and forgot about the speech a minute. But reporters didn't forget about the speech. They got it textually about 3 o'clock yesterday. It ran to approximately 6,000 words, and Mr. Willkie had been reading parts of it to his journalistic caravan for weeks. Every word of it, intimates said, was written by the candidate himself, though the picking and choosing of paragraphs was a detailed matter of discussion.

And yesterday, in comfortable attire, Mr. Willkie read it over again finally once or twice, to half memorize its familiar phrases in printed form. Mr. Willkie is so used to extemporized talks that reading a prepared address is something of a burden. But he is adjusting himself rapidly to the needed change in technique, listeners say.

R. L. S.

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Tuition-Trade Plan Advised For Exchange of Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Indication of growing understanding between the Americas is shown in a statement from the University of Washington relative to a proposed exchange of students with South America, and in an announcement of State Senator Robert T. McDonald, of Seattle, declaring that effort will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to revise the law which now makes it impossible for State institutions to exchange students by tuition trade.

The Pacific Northwest will be faced with the loss of markets for its products for a long time because of the economic upheavals which are sure to follow the European War, Mr. McDonald points out. Effort must be made to improve commercial relations between the Northwest and South and Central America, which means that the peoples must know each other. South Americans must learn of North American products, and the people of the United States must learn of theirs, if mutual helpfulness is to be established.

In speaking of the proposed plan, Lee Paul Sieg, President of the University of Washington, said he was confident that such an exchange of students would prove of value to all nations concerned. Further, he said:

"This State, I believe, is on the threshold of a development period that will surpass anything we have known for many years. With such advancement, additional markets will be needed for our products. Through an educational program such as proposed, mutual trust and understanding, vitally needed in any successful commercial relations, could be nurtured."

The proposal suggested by Senator McDonald is that the University of Washington and Washington State College at Pullman make arrangements for an exchange of students with universities of Central and South America on a tuition-trade basis. Starting in a moderate way he suggests that each institution trade about six students the first year. "I am confident," he said, "that such a program would grow and that other universities and colleges in the West would follow. Such an exchange already has been made by some institutions in the United States, but in few instances has any particular field been stressed. I propose that in the exchange we stress the economic, agricultural, industrial, and business advantages to be gained. I believe a better understanding and knowledge of the problems of the Western Hemisphere will react to the mutual benefit of all nations involved."

Interest was shown by Latin Americans here. As an example, Jorge Luis Perez, Consul of Ecuador, expressed his appreciation of the idea and requested information on "the ways and conditions for carrying on an exchange of students" as soon as the legal difficulties are removed. "I deem it a most pleasant duty," he said, "to express to you, in behalf of Ecuador, our warmest commendation and thankfulness for your lofty gesture of practical and unselfish approachment to the nations of the South. . . . We do sincerely hope that the Washington Legislature will favorably pass on your proposed law."

Possible Loss of Road Link Is Causing Concern in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Chilean anxiety that this country may be left out of the Pan American Highway route was aired in Congress by Deputy Isauro Torres, representative for northern Chile, through which the continental motor-road should pass according to early projects.

It is felt here that the danger lately has become especially acute that the Highway will follow the Peruvian course to Bolivia, via Sucre, and then proceed through northern Argentina, by way of Tucuman and Cordoba, to the Buenos Aires terminal. Alternatively the route would be from northern Chile to Santiago, following the Trans-Andean Highway, via Mendoza, to the Argentine capital.

Chilean preoccupation assumed a national character before Deputy Torres spoke in Congress. For years there has been nothing more than official interest in the Highway. It has taken a second European war, and the impetus this has given to New World relationships and security, to eliminate public indifference. Overnight, almost, apathy and ignorance have changed to enthusiasm and desire for information.

According to Señor Torres, Chile will not be blameless if the road does not go through the country. The Roads Department is alleged to have done little to improve the tracks in Atacama and Coquimbo, the two provinces with the worst defects in the national longitudinal route, originally planned to form a part of the Pan American Highway.

The people themselves feel that concentration on the improvement of the northern longitudinal road is good business in itself, as in the revision of Chilean economy undertaken in the Aguirre regime and financed partially by American credits, prominence is given to mineral development. Practically all mines are located in the northern provinces.

Popular concern was first aroused here when it was observed that Chile was not figuring in the automobile race to mark the opening of the Highway in 1942. This led to exchange of correspondence with the Argentine and other South American automobile associations, which, it is hoped, will lead to rectification by variation of the actual race route.

Virginia Troopers To Drive Plain Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Reckless drivers and speeders will have a harder time spotting State Police patrol cars in the future.

Under an order just announced by the State Division of Motor Vehicles, marked cars now used by troopers on patrol duty will be replaced with automobiles not distinguishable from those used by the average motorist.

Director Marion S. Battle said it was noted in one experiment conducted by the State Police that unmarked cars led to the arrest of 30 per cent more drivers than was the case with marked cars.

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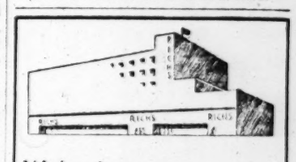
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Youth and Women in New France

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—France, for generations a symbol of freedom to Americans, is regimenting its youth.

Organized for training in a "Phalanx of the Companions of France," French youngsters between 15 and 20 will wear a scout-like uniform, march in military formations, live or spend periods of instruction in state-maintained camps.

The youth of Italy, Germany, Spain, Russia, and a number of smaller countries already are regimented. But the purpose is by no means the same in all cases.

In Italy and Germany, Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler used organization and mobilization of youth as a means of getting dictatorial power and consolidating that power after they got it.

In Russia, Joseph Stalin took over the Communist Youth organization and likewise used it to consolidate his power.

Now France, under German domination, is trying to mobilize and discipline French youth for the heavy task of national regeneration. Some observers say it is merely aping Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini; others say the youth program is an iron effort to put backbone into a generation shocked and bewildered by the impact of total war.

It still remains to be demonstrated whether organizing even 10- and 12-year-old children—as in Italy and Germany—is an advantage or a handicap after war begins.

Begin at Early Age

In rough outline the system of youth-training in Germany is this:

Nazi organizations such as the Jung Volk (Young Folk), Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth), and Bund Deutscher Mädel (League of German Girls) take in hand German youngsters from the age of 12 to 18.

Enrollment of the 10-year-olds ostensibly is voluntary, but the result of Nazi high-pressure recruiting methods is that practically every eligible youngster joins. Jewish children, of course, the not eligible.

In the Young Folk organization these recruits get plenty of Nazi propaganda (important from the point of view of the party) and physical training (extremely important for the army).

In addition to the all-around physical training, they are encouraged to get enthusiastic about such sports as glider-flying, model airplane building, marksmanship, and the elemental principles of seamanship. They wear uniforms, go on long hikes and learn to live in the open air.

Instruction in Mechanics

When they are 14, the best of these young folk scouts are taken into the Hitler Youth. Here they get a more serious training in such fields as glider-flying, marksmanship and military topography. If they show aptitude for mechanics they get further instruction in operation and repair of automotive vehicles and a chance to find out something about tanks, warplanes, and antiaircraft guns.

During all this time a sort of selective draft has been picking the most likely youngsters for political and military leadership.

Those recommended for special training are admitted to "Adolf Hitler Schools," and if they measure up to the stringent requirements of these they can qualify, at the age of 18, for matriculation at an "Ordensburg," which is a sort of university for Nazi leaders.

First, however, they must serve their year in the labor battalions and their two years in the army.

The Ordensburg is an imposing establishment, something between a medieval castle and a university. The students pass from one "burg" to another, getting a year or six months' instruction in each, and theoretically should be full-fledged graduate "leaders" at the age of 29.

Training Period Cut

The war upset many schedules, of course, and thousands of "future leaders" who ordinarily would be completing their training in an Ordensburg are in service.

Some of the things taught at these institutes of leadership, however, indicate what stress is placed on athletic preparation for the hazardous tasks of war.

One "burg" emphasizes sharpshooting, equestrian sports, light athletics and flying; another insists on proficiency in skiing and mountain-climbing.

Tests of courage and obedience take unusual phases.

A student at Burg Vogelsang in Western Germany gets an order to report at once to such-and-such airport—just that and nothing more. After he gets there he is ordered into a plane, first strapping on the customary parachute. At 5,000 feet he gets another order: "Jump!" If he hesitates, he's through.

Or it may be a company of students is marching across a rather high bridge over the Rhine.

"No. 4 in each squad jump and swim for shore!" barks the company commander.

Too bad for those who hesitate. They have flunked an important exam.

Incidents such as these take on new meaning when on reads today of the exploits of German parachutists.

Skilled Combat Personnel

They indicate that, whatever the handicaps of the politically fantastic youth training setup in Germany may be, the physical and technical training side of the program has facilitated the selection of the most skilled and athletic combat personnel in the Reich.

It's the army itself, of course, which gives the final military training. Every young man at the age of 18, whether or not he has made good in the Hitler Youth, whether jobless or gainfully employed, has to register for compulsory labor service.

This is considered his duty to the State, not the State's way of giving him something to do until he can find a job.

Incidentally it prepares him physically for the gruelling military training of his two years' compulsory service in the Army.

Even before they are old enough for military service, however, members of the youth organization fit into the military set-up simply because they are organized on a nation-wide scale.

German youngsters were trained in civil air-defense tasks long before the war began. Organized collections by the Hitler Youth gleaned mountains of scrap metal for Germany's war industry; members of the League of German Girls, as well as Hitler Youth and students, helped bring in the harvest.

Pétain Regime Backs Stiffer Divorce Law

By the Associated Press

Grenoble, France

The Pétain Government is backing plans to tighten French divorce laws, the Vichy correspondent of the newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois says.

Lawyers and jurists are drafting changes, the newspaper said, designed to cut down the total of 20,000 divorces which heretofore has been a yearly average in France.

The changes will include a measure to force both parties to a separation to appear in court, revising a law under legal separation for three years automatically constitutes grounds for divorce.

The new code also is to give judges broader powers to investigate the background of each case.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent pronouncement by Jean Ybarnegaray, Youth Minister in the new French Government, in which he stated that women "will return to their prime traditional purpose in life—being in their homes, having children and living only to raise strong useful men," grooves a little deeper the pattern of women in the design of the fascist state.

Whether or not the Pétain Government is Fascist in intent—and William C. Bullitt, newly returned ambassador to France, has denied that it is—such steps as the removal of women from public life and the substitution of the new motto of "labor, family, country," for the democratic "liberty, equality, fraternity," resemble closely similar measures to be found in acknowledged totalitarian States.

Fascism and the emancipation of women are inherently opposed and the latest restricting attitude toward women in France serves to emphasize the distinctly subordinate position they now hold in authoritarian societies.

Lowered Status in Spain

Even in as young a totalitarian state as Spain, the contrast between woman's place under Fascism and Democracy is marked. With the advent of the Franco Government the position of women as an equal to man has been weakened in a series of decrees which tend toward relegating the woman to the home. As recently as last July a decree restricted women from registering with employment agencies. In Democratic Spain, under a decree of equality, women had been promised "the same powers to discharge civic functions as men."

General Franco, in limiting women in gainful employment, was following the example of the older authoritarian states in which the working woman is regarded as being merely a transitional or emergency phenomenon. In a time of national crisis women may be absorbed into any needed function of the state. Franco during the Revolution mobilized women between the ages of 17 and 35 to serve behind the lines in almost every capacity.

In Germany, since the beginning of the present war, the employment of women has increased, due to a shortage of male labor and the needed increase of industrial production for war needs. But in the "ideal" Fascist society, marriage is the great aim of female existence.

Women Lose Under Nazis

The advent of National Socialism in Germany meant for women the immediate loss of their newly won seats in the Reichstag, the provincial Parliaments, and all local legislative bodies to which they had been elected in fair numbers after they won their citizenship rights in 1918.

The practice of limiting woman's participation in public life was followed by her exclusion from employment by any public body, local councils, governmental departments and, in so far as possible, from teaching in schools. As early as 1933 one German newspaper was writing, "The self-supporting woman injures man not only by being a competitor but also by depriving him of his pride in being the family breadwinner."

Yet by 1938 the Reich had developed a compromise between the public and private ideal of womanhood. The new German woman has become a woman in uniform. But this uniform is psychological rather than military.

Through emphasis on sports and hygiene the object has been to create German women who, as described by the German Girls' League, "will later choose fighters for their mates." So that even this regimentation is designed to mold the woman as mother.

Even Lower in Italy

In one sense the position of women in Fascist Italy is not so fortunate as it is in Germany. Italy, like Germany, looks upon the woman as the producer of fighting men. But more than that she is the subordinate to the male in every respect.

In several demographic laws, designed to increase the birth rate, woman's social status was lowered by reducing the minimum age for marriage. The limit was reduced to 14 from 15 which was in force before the advent of Fascism.

In the field of gainful employment Italian legislative provisions restrict the type of work in which women may engage. Not more than 5 per cent of administrative posts nor 20 per cent of the clerical in the civil service may be filled by women. Exclusion of women from employment is directed toward all tasks except those which are not considered detrimental to their actual or potential capacity as mothers. Mussolini once stated to an interviewer:

"My opinion of the role of woman in the State is opposed to feminism."

Chided for Trouser Wearing

Since Fascism came into power in Italy, a law has been passed that no woman may teach a male person over 11 years of age in a subject which affects the character—which, as character is interpreted in Fascism, is a rather embracing decree.

Rome dispatches of Aug. 7 quoted Premier Mussolini's paper, Il Popolo d'Italia, as upbraiding Italian women who wear trousers and big sunglasses, accusing them of aping American movie stars and wearing costumes which were not only in bad taste but which sacrificed the wearers' womanly dignity. Vanity and self-indulgence are not admired in the women of the Fascist state.

Waterworks Lead City Properties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Of all the public utilities owned by cities, waterworks come first in the United States, a survey in the 1940 Year Book of the International City Managers' Association says. Nearly 73 per cent of the cities with more than 5,000 population own their waterworks, it is said. Next come sewage disposal plants, cemeteries, airports, and municipal auditoriums.

Municipally owned sewage disposal plants increased 3 per cent last year.

Other utilities commonly owned by cities are buses and street railways, power, light and gas plants, and public markets.

Eleven per cent—about 200—of the cities in the United States own no utilities at all.

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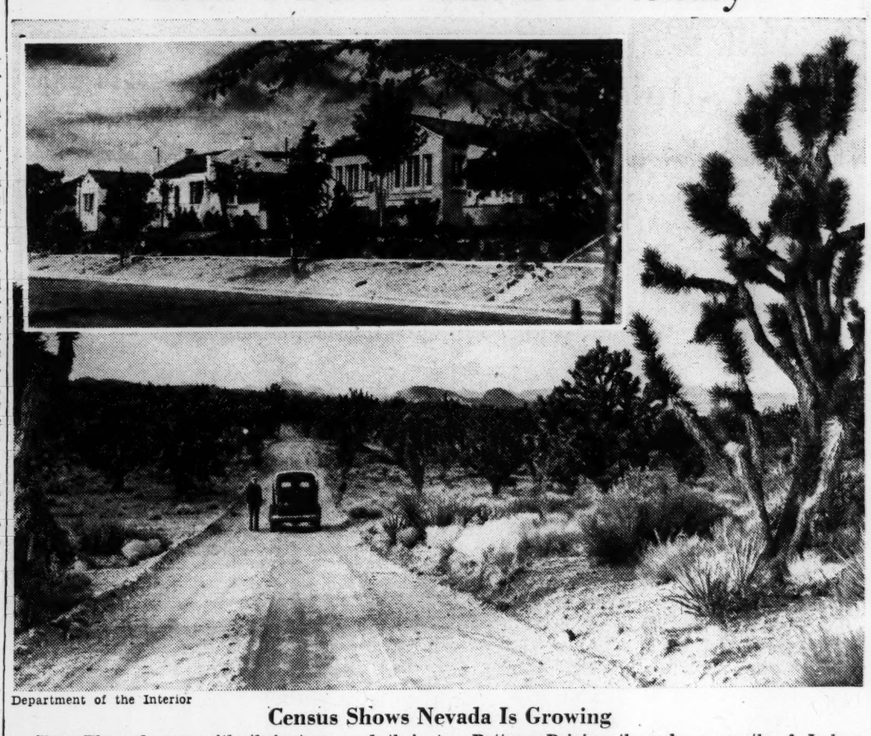

Department of the Interior

Census Shows Nevada Is Growing

Top: These homes with their trees and their lawns show what can be done in an arid waste. This is Boulder City, offspring of Boulder Dam.

Bottom: Driving through a growth of Joshua trees is nothing to a Nevadan; to an Easterner, it is an adventure bordering on eeriness.

The Beagles Prove Nevada Is a Great State

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the fifteenth article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—I think their name was Beagle, but am not quite sure. It might be Reagle. I remember they said, "All you have to do is put a (that's what I forget) before eagle." Maybe, it ought to be an L, or W, though I never heard of a name Leagle or Weagle.

In any case, the big and little girl were Katie and Margie; the boys were Frank and Jean. I found them on the fine train, the Challenger, going west from Salt Lake City. They and their mother were occupying three seats across the aisle from my gracious lady and me and seemed to be having lots of fun. The mother looked very Swiss. I can't describe just what a Swiss mama looks like but I often know when I see one.

"Where are you children going?" I asked, after Margie had given me a chance by picking up my paper.

"To Carlin."

"Do you live there?"

"Yes."

"Did you have a nice visit with auntie at Salt Lake City?"

"Auntie doesn't live there; it was grandma," they corrected.

"Well, I missed that one, didn't I?" I had to confess. "Will you be glad to get back home?"

"Yes," said Katie, "I want to see daddy."

Has More Than Six

"I expect the other six people there will be glad to see you, too," I ventured.

"What other six?" they asked, puzzled.

"I thought Carlin had a dozen inhabitants," I explained.

"Oh, it has more," they protested in unison. "It has 600."

"Well, I guess it's the biggest city in the State, then."

"Why, no!" they protested again. "Of course not. Reno, Elko, Ely, Carson City are much bigger."

"Big as Salt Lake City?"

"No," the girls admitted. "In all Nevada there aren't so many people. We're only 90,000 altogether."

"No," interrupted Jean, the elder boy, "we're 110,000 now, according to the last census. I just read it in the paper." The other children were quite pleased at that news.

"Let's celebrate the growth of Nevada," I proposed. "It's increased 22 per cent, which beats most States by far." We found some candy and passed it around. The whole car honored Nevada.

Then I continued my visit with the children. They live "across the tracks." All go to school, get good grades, have a garden, raise petunias, and often attend Sunday School—"but not every Sunday."

"Why?"

"Well, we don't always have Sunday clothes."

Information Please

I got out a road map and we looked at Nevada together.

"What's the only American river that lies entirely in a single State?" Katie asked.

"Don't know," I had to confess.

"Humboldt," they all shouted, right or wrong.

"What's the littlest capital?" asked Frankie.

"Carson City," I suggested.

"How many people?" he continued.

"Twelve thousand," I said.

"One thousand five hundred and ninety-six," Frankie answered.

"No," corrected Jean, looking at his paper again," it's got 2,476 now."

These Beagle children—if it is Beagle—were so polite and ardent and friendly and well-behaved that I felt like moving to Nevada. They quarreled only once and straightened that out by themselves. And they never put their feet on the seats. Maybe that's why I thought they were Swiss. Their father is a railroad man.

They helped make a very pleasant family atmosphere in our car, which reflected itself upon a young, tired, plainly-dressed mother traveling with a baby and a tiny boy. Next to them were a middle-aged, well-dressed Nevada man and wife. I overheard them talking with the weary mother.

Here's a Genuine "Arkie"

"I come from Arkansas," she said. "I am going to San Bernardino, Calif., to join my husband, who's a day laborer. We might as well struggle along together as separately."

Here was an "Arkie," an authentic mama "Arkie," with a tiny boy "Arkie" and baby "Arkie."

All seemed so tired that the well-dressed Nevada woman volunteered her services, and took little baby "Arkie" in her arms, giving weary mother a chance to rest.

"Excuse his dirty dress," mama "Arkie" pleaded, as she turned baby over, "we've been traveling two days already."

After a while a train hostess passed and the Nevada lady told her something in a low voice. I overheard her say, "Of course, I'll pay for it."

The hostess kindly replied, "No, we'll attend to that," and went away.

She must have arranged something. In time, she came back, talked with mama "Arkie," picked up the baby and conducted three hungry Americans to the dining car, as guests of the railroad.

New View of Nevada

"That was nice, wasn't it?" commented a very charming woman sitting across the aisle from us with her genial, prosperous-appearing husband.

"Nevada seems to bring people together, doesn't it?" I said, "I thought it separated them."

"Don't believe that," she urged, "my husband and I have been living together in Nevada 35 years, and I think there will be 35 more!"

"In Reno?"

"No, in Winnemucca," said the husband.

"What a name! No wonder you got on the train today to run away!"

"Yes, but we always are glad to come back to 'Winne,'" he said.

"Anything grow there?"

"I myself cut 700 tons of alfalfa a year," he asserted. "There are gardens and flowers and fruit. It's one of the country's chief sheep centers. We have great herds of beef and dairy cattle."

I saw we were talking with a real ranchman, in a land where ranches contain thousands of acres.

"Good schools?" I asked.

"Ought to be. The lowest teacher gets $2,200, the principal $3,800."

We visited until reaching Reno with our new ranch friends who seemed to embody all the geniality, open-heartedness, and independence of the Wild West.

Two Kinds of Nevadans

I wished all Nevadans might turn out to be like those we saw on the train. And from day to day, I found many of that kind. The personnel of our Reno hotel showed all the good qualities we associate with "the West." Truck drivers lunching in a restaurant at Carson City seemed to me a combination of carefree cowboy and dauntless pioneer. The University of Nevada at Reno is certainly one of the most attractive in the world, with an excellent faculty. The Chamber of Commerce representatives are of an especially genial sort.

But there is another side to Nevada. Some of its people try to tear down what the rest of us try to build up. They sabotage the good society and make a travesty of "God's country." They break the front of righteousness and destroy responsibility.

They say: "You may come here and escape your sacred duty of paying taxes to the States where you make your money."

They say: "You may come here and escape marital responsibility."

Thanks to these people, Nevada at almost every step thrusts a gambling machine in your face and corrupts good manners. At a time when we Americans supremely need strength some Nevadans foster weaknesss.

Sad is the contrast, between Washington at Valley Forge, Lincoln at Gettysburg, the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, the pioneers at Salt Lake City on the one hand, and the people behind irresponsible Reno on the other.

Dies Finds Plane Plant Strike Plot To Hinder Both U. S. and Britain

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies, Chairman of the Congressional Committee on un-American Activities, declares he has uncovered a plot to bring about a general strike in Southern California aircraft factories working at capacity on military orders.

Seven aviation plant employees, he reported last night, described the scheme as having a double objective of crippling the national defense program and hindering United States aid to Great Britain.

"Communists and Nazis have been working hand-in-hand ever since the Hitler-Stalin accord," Mr. Dies declared.

He added that the investigation here is providing more information on Nazi and Communist activity in Hollywood, the shipping industry and aircraft unions than he had obtained in the last two years.

A list of 1,200 sympathizers obtained from the German-American Bund was declared to contain 900 in Los Angeles County, among them a former sheriff, high school, college and university teachers, aircraft and metal craftsmen, mechanics and oil workers.

Meanwhile, at the request of the Motion Picture Producers Association and the Screen Actors' Guild, Mr. Dies announced that everyone in the film industry who has been accused of being a Communist or sympathizer will be given a hearing.

"If they do not volunteer before the conclusion of the investigation they will be subpenaed and required to testify," he added.

Forgotten Indians Of Pacific Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONGVIEW, Wash.—The remnants of the once powerful tribe of Cowlitz Indians, a ruling force in this portion of the Pacific, have felt themselves signally honored with the appointment of one of their present leaders, James Sareault of Chehalis, Wash., to the State Board of Prison Paroles by Gov. Clarence D. Martin.

The Cowlitz Indians—for whom Cowlitz County and the Cowlitz River are named—never have received the same consideration from the United States Government that the Yakimas, Walla Wallas, Cayuses and other Northwest tribes have enjoyed.

Historians say this is because they were so friendly to the early white settlers that they were taken for granted when the time came for the Government to make treaties and land allotments.

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Washington Sideglances

Use the mail and save has been Government's policy for 25 years now in transporting money—Why, Mr. Fadiman!—Congressman says Willkie has man-sized handshake.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Unsung Hero: A Washington lawyer, Nathan B. Williams, called to remind us one day this week that it was the 25th anniversary of the Federal Government's decision to economize by transporting its money from place to place by mail instead of private express.

Mr. Williams was the man who suggested the change to the Treasury. Just last week, he recalled, the Treasury paid the Post Office $1,000,000 to transport $1,000,000,000 in gold from New York to Fort Knox, Ky.

Fifteen years ago, Mr. Williams says, he was "just a crazy Arkansas lawyer looking for people who ought to have their heads cracked." Today, he says, his pet aversion is the third term.

Stumping the Experts: Clifton Fadiman, master of ceremonies for "Information, Please," should have been docked $10 this week when he introduced Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes as Harold M. Ickes. The slip went out on the air unnoticed.

Coming to Grips: Even in these days of curtailed handshaking a good handclasp is an important part of presidential equipment. President Roosevelt has a good stiff grip with an expert rightward swing that tends to keep a line of people moving. As for Wendell Willkie, Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois reported to the House this week, "In shaking hands with Willkie I thought my fingers would be crushed—and I have a real grip myself.

Big Three: When the "Big Four" pay their weekly call on President Roosevelt these days it's only the "Big Three." The "Big Three," with a standing engagement to discuss the legislative situation with the President, are Speaker Bankhead, Senate Majority Leader Barkley and House Majority Leader Rayburn. Missing is Vice-President Garner who has not yet expressed any intention of coming back from Texas to finish out his term.

Lone Wolf: Only two Republicans on Capitol Hill had any idea in advance of what was in the Willkie acceptance speech. They were Joseph W. Martin, Willkie Campaign Manager, and Charles A. Halleck, Indiana Representative, who nominated Mr. Willkie at Philadelphia. To them the nominee had read a few excerpts in Colorado Springs, without asking any advice, however.

Mr. Willkie's running mate, Minority Leader Charles L. McNary, confided that he hadn't heard a word from Mr. Willkie since he passed through here early last month.

Mrs. Eddy and Eleven Men Nominated for Hall of Fame

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—One woman and 11 men who led in the development of American journalism have been nominated for the ninth quinquennial election to the Hall of Fame, Harold O. Voorhis, Secretary of New York University, on whose campus the Hall of Fame is situated, announced today. They are:

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"; Horace Greeley; Joseph Pulitzer, Henry W. Grady, Thomas Paine, Philip Freneau, Noah Webster, Samuel Adams, John Boyle O'Reilly, Carl Schurz, Christopher Latham Sholes, and James J. Blaine.

The list of nominees now will go before the University Senate. Nov. 1 is the deadline for this submission and the Senate is expected to announce its vote by Nov. 15. A three-fifths vote is required for election.

The nomination of Mrs. Eddy was in recognition of her founding of The Christian Science Journal in 1883, the Christian Science Sentinel in 1898 and The Christian Science Monitor in 1908. Horace Greeley, Abolitionist leader and pioneer in the establishment of the Republican Party, was nominated for his founding of the New York Tribune; Joseph Pulitzer, crusading proprietor of the New York World and the St. Louis, Mo., Post Dispatch, who is sometimes called "the father of modern journalism."

Mr. Grady was one of the leading journalists of the South and through his writings in the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution, played an important part in the period of reconstruction after the Civil War; Thomas Paine, prominent Revolutionary war pamphleteer, was named for his books and essays; Mr. Freneau, called the "Poet of the Revolution," for his editorship of the National Gazette, sponsored by Thomas Jefferson as the first Anti-Federalist Party newspaper, and Noah Webster as lexicographer and editor of the American Minerva.

Samuel Adams was named for innumerable articles by him, particularly in the Boston Gazette, which were described as "particularly effective"; Mr. O'Reilly, Irish-American poet, for his conduct of the Boston Pilot, of which he was editor and manager for many years; Mr. Schurz, German-American liberal leader, for his correspondence in the New York Tribune and his editorship of the Detroit, Mich., Post and the St. Louis, Mo., Westliche Post; Mr. Sholes, for his work as editor of several Wisconsin newspapers, and Mr. Blaine, for his editorship of the Kennebec, Maine, Journal in the years just before the Civil War.

The 12 nominees were picked from 141 historical persons nominated by the American public. These names went before 110 prominent citizens comprising the College of Electors, who represent every section of the country.

Cardinal Opposes Army Conscription

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 (AP)—Cardinal Dougherty, leader of 800,000 Roman Catholics, said on his 75th anniversary today he would "very much prefer this country not take the step of conscription."

"If it is necessary to defend this country," he said in an interview, "I believe the patriotism of the people will suffice."

British Insulter Freed

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 17 (AP)—Enrique Oses, editor of the pro-Nazi newspaper El Pampero, who was arrested July 23 on a charge of insulting the British community in Argentina, was released on bond yesterday.

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Farmers Hear Loss of Market In Europe Means Lower Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—If the United States continues to refuse to feed German-occupied nations as a matter of wise foreign policy, not more than 15,000,000 acres of land will be needed to produce crops for export this year, compared with 28,000,000 acres in 1939.

This is the oft-overlooked domestic side of the European feeding issue brought to the news forefront by former President Hoover's insistence that 18,000,000 persons facing starvation in Poland, Holland, Belgium and France will have to be fed by the United States this winter.

The State Department, agreeing with the British Government that famine may be a potential weapon of great strength against Nazi aggression, disapproves of Mr. Hoover's plan. The Department of Agriculture, though mindful of the problems involved for the American farmer, is backing up the State Department.

Warns of Shrinking Markets

In an address before the Maryland Co-operative Institute this week, Rudolph M. Evans, Agriculture Adjustment Adminsitrator, warned American farmers to be prepared for a slowly shrinking market for their products.

"This war," he declared, "is unlike the first World War, for in those days the warring nations depended upon America for food." Estimating that even this year the acreage needed to grow farm exports has been cut nearly in half, he added, "by next year, we may find that more of our remaining export trade has been lost.

"Famine is forecast for Europe this winter, yet the United States," he warned, "cannot count on supplying needs there."

In the possibility that Germany may successfully complete the war within the near future, Mr. Evans saw no brighter prospects for the American farmer. "Just a few days ago," he reminded his audience, "a German spokesman said the United States must trade with Germany on Germany's terms, or be shut off from European commerce. He contended that the United States' position is untenable if we, as a creditor nation, insist on keeping our exports up and our imports down.

Where Solution Lies

"In the face of this, it is difficult to see how American farmers can profitably dispose of their surpluses in Europe in the near future."

Both Mr. Evans and Milo Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, who spoke on the same program, indicated that the United States will have to find the solution to its increasingly serious farm problem within its own borders, or at least within the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Evans intimated the possibility of more stringent government crop control to regulate surpluses. "Production control has been looked upon as important," he declared. "Tomorrow, it may be looked upon as a necessity."

Mr. Perkins pointed to the "unsatisfied wants of two-thirds of our people" as the "greatest new market that has ever loomed before our businessmen and our farmers" but admitted that the United States has not yet solved the problem of distribution.

"We know how to produce almost everything," he declared, "but we have not learned to distribute such things to the jobless who ask only the chance to work for them."

President Off For Talk With Canada's Ruler

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN, En Route to Norwood, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt came to upstate New York today to keep a momentous rendezvous with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada and discuss hemispheric defense problems and American acquisition of naval and air bases in British possessions on this side of the Atlantic.

The President and Prime Minister arranged to dine together at dusk, behind the drawn curtains of a special train pulled up on a siding at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

An inspection of 90,000 troops engaged in the Nation's biggest peacetime war maneuvers had been announced as the purpose of the Chief Executive's trip, but this faded to secondary importance when White House officials announced last night, after Mr. Roosevelt had left Washington, that he would confer with Mr. Mackenzie King.

A prelude to tonight's meeting was the President's press conference statement in the capital yesterday that conversations were under way with the Canadian Government on "the defense of the American Hemisphere" and with the British Empire's Government on "acquisition of naval and air bases by the United States for American hemisphere defense, with special reference to the Panama Canal."

He gave no hint whether these conversations had reached the point where an announcement of plans of action would be in order.

But on the basis of the build-up provided in Washington for ideas of hemispheric defense and new naval and air strongholds, some members of the presidential party reasoned that actual decisions and perhaps a definite statement of objectives, might not be too much to expect from tonight's conference.

Lending significance to the meeting with Mackenzie King was the fact that Jay Pierpont Moffatt, for years an ace diplomat in the State Department, and now Minister to Canada, was invited to be present.

It was expected, too, that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who was Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration, also would sit in.

What new defense steps the Chief Executive had in mind were his secret. But conjecture centered on the possibility that the United States might be negotiating to strengthen its outlying defenses by establishing defense installations on British Islands in the Caribbean and in Newfoundland and the Canadian Maritime Provinces.

Movie Star Skips Bombs

Wide World

Rin Tin Tin's Great Grandson

Jr. Royce von Luckner, English movie dog star with his gas mask around his neck, arrives in New York in the Scythia for asylum in the United States. With him in the Scythia were his two mates, little Pater Jacques of Buckinghamshire, England, who is on his way to live with his grandfather in Mexico City, and the toy dog in whom Royce von Luckner seems much interested.

Oregon's Setup In Pensions Seen Shifting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Oregon's old-age assistance program may be removed from county politics throughout the State in the November election as a result of the recent action of the State Public Welfare Commission in reopening the old-age assistance rolls after Oct. 1. Lists have been closed to new applicants since November, 1939.

There has been increasing evidence that a political issue would be made of the pensions setup in November. In the past, the Oregon County Judges' Association has attacked the Commission's action in closing the rolls.

In seven months, since the old-age rolls were closed to new cases and reinvestigation begun, the number of pension cases was reduced from 21,000 to 19,000. As a result the State's Social Security finances are expected to be in condition to absorb remaining old-age pensioners.

Old-age assistance accounts for about 60 per cent of the total welfare expenditures now, and probably will increase sharply after the rolls are reopened in October.

Approved by the Commission is the tentative budget for 1941-42 aggregating $23,569,565, an increase of about $4,000,000 over actual expenditures for 1939-40. This may be revised before final submission to the State Budget Director.

The tentative budget would be allocated as follows: Legislative appropriation, $10,052,713; Federal contribution, $8,411,726; and counties share, $5,105,126.

Pittsburgh Pupils to Learn Lessons of Civic Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17—Children enrolling in schools here in September will be given an opportunity to become members of a new organization, the Junior Inspectors' Club of the City of Pittsburgh intended to make youth conscious of, and interested in, their city government and to enlist them as active workers in keeping the city clean, Elmer J. Holland, Superintendent of Highways and Sewers, announced today.

The club will be operated under the sponsorship of Mr. Holland with funds for salaries of supervisors and incidental expenses provided by the Work Projects Administration.

Mr. Holland said the idea of the club had come to him after reading in The Christian Science Monitor of the work of the New York City Junior Inspectors' Club, whose pattern the Pittsburgh club will closely follow. He said he had made a trip to New York to study the work of the club there and had come back to Pittsburgh convinced that such a youth group would do much to help this city.

The city will be divided into districts and in each there will be set up a miniature city government with mayor, city council and other civic officers elected by the children. The Pittsburgh Inspectors' Club will have a radio program and a periodical, as does the New York club.

"Aside from the wholesome pleasure which Pittsburgh children will get from such a club and the training for citizenship such an organization will afford, I believe there will be a definite dollars and cents return to the city through the children's work as junior members of the Department of Highways and Sewers," Mr. Holland continued.

"The contribution the Junior Inspectors' Club has made to the cleanliness of the City of New York runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The contribution it has made to the elimination of child delinquency, by keeping children off the side-walks of New York and forming them into a worth-while club, is priceless. Using the New York Club as an inspiration, I hope to do as much for the City of Pittsburgh."

Mr. Holland said the club would seek the co-operation of public and parochial schools, but would in no way interfere with classroom routine. Children will become eligible to membership in the Pittsburgh Junior Inspectors' Club only after they have performed certain duties and have had impressed upon them the importance of their participation in the club, he added.

Sir George Paish Seeks Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Sir George Paish, British economist, told President Roosevelt yesterday he was convinced that Great Britain could hold out against German attacks if the United States gave it "reasonable" assistance.

He told reporters after his talk with the President that he had come to this country to place his information at the disposal of the American people. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of Columbia University, had written both President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie, the Republican presidential candidate, asking them to see him.

He said there was no question of the United States sending soldiers to Europe but that he was pretty sure Britain could hold out with "reasonable" assistance.

Asked how Britain could hold out against such mass attacks from the air as the Nazis have made in the last few days, Sir George said:

"We're doing more damage to them than they are doing to us. England is prepared for air raids. They won't shake our morale; the people are determined to win."

He said he had not discussed with President Roosevelt the proposal that this country sell 50 destroyers to Britain but he expressed the personal opinion that such destroyers would be enormously valuable to his country to convoy ships.

San Francisco's 'Little Old Lady' Aids Needy but Hides Her Identity

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 (AP)—If it weren't for the $7,000 in currency, and the fact that the little old lady in the shabby dark coat came twice, Mark Cotton of the Community Chest Organization says he'd think he dreamed this story:

The old lady came in last July. Attendants looked at her pityingly, and sought to guide her to the Adjustment Bureau for personal help. She insisted on seeing Mr. Cotton.

"I've just liquidated my assets," she told him. "I find that after taking out enough to take care of myself for the rest of my life, I have a little left over."

She pulled out an envelope from the depths of her bag, and drew out $25 $100 bills and 10 $50 bills.

"This is for sick children and old people," she said.

She wouldn't give her name. Yesterday she returned. This time doors were opened with alacrity. She turned over 40 $100 bills, said it was "for the needy," and again refused to tell who she was.

"It's not important that you know who I am," Mr. Cotton said she announced, with finality. "It's not important that anyone knows who I am. It's enough that God knows."

And off she went.

Bald Mountain's Rumble Solved by Speleologists

LAKE LURE, N. C. (AP)—No longer is there any mystery about where the noises come from inside Rumbling Bald Mountain.

Members of the National Speleological Society came here from Washington and explored the fissures that honeycomb the huge rock 1,000 feet above Lake Lure. They discovered that boulders weighing thousands of tons break loose from the tops of subterranean crevices and thunder down to the bottom of a cave. The society is a group of amateur cave explorers and mappers.

New 'Ham 'n' Eggs' Plan in California

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP)—A revised "ham and eggs" pension plan, calling for the payment of $20 a week to certain persons over 50 years of age, qualified yesterday for a position on the November, 1942, election ballot.

It will be the third time the California electorate has been called upon to vote upon a pension plan sponsored by the Retirement Life Payment Association, a Los Angeles organization. A $30 Thursday plan was defeated in elections in 1938 and 1939.

All existing property taxes, sales and incomes taxes and "all other forms of taxes, levies, licenses and fees except Federal levies," would be eliminated.

In their place would be substituted a 3 per cent "or less" gross income tax.

British Speed Orders For Munitions in U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—A spokesman for the British Purchasing Commission said yesterday that munitions orders placed in the United States were being "constantly accelerated" and that the "loss in shipments to England is infinitesimal."

To describe the speed of order acceleration, the spokesman said that whereas contracts of last October were placed at a rate averaging five a day, the average day now sees 25 to 40 placed.

He said the machine tool industry is "performing miracles" in meeting the demands of the British Government.

Miller New Secretary Of Wildlife Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — J. Paul Miller, who since 1938 has been an executive in the administration of Federal aid to wildlife, has accepted the invitation of the American Wildlife Institute to become its full-time secretary, effective Sept. 15.

Mr. Miller succeeds C. M. Palmer Jr., who has resigned to enter private business. In 1936 Mr. Miller was detailed by the Federal Biological Survey to cooperate with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a nationwide study of wildlife as a supplementary farm enterprise.

Mild Stampede Follows Opening Of California Land to Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A mild flurry, reminiscent of the early land rush days in the West, has followed the announcement by the United States Land Office here that 7,000,000 acres of public domain in Southern California are now available for sale or lease in parcels up to five acres, at not less than $1.25 an acre, plus a filing fee of $5.

Nearly all of the 100 applicants who filed on land the opening day, and hundreds of others ferreting through plot and tract books, and making inquiries by telephone, express a desire to use the land for cabin sites, for vacation homes and rest cottages, although the Land Office has received some applications from pensioners and other individuals with a steady income who plan to make their permanent homes on the land they acquire.

In Desert or Mountains

Paul B. Witmer, Land Office Registrar, was emphatic in pointing out that all of the land available is in desert or mountainous areas, and that the only water available, except in isolated cases, would be by the drilling of wells.

Approximately 29,000 acres of public domain still remain in Los Angeles County. Most of this is on the desert slope skirting the northern side of the Sierra Madre Mountains, some of it scarcely an hour's drive from the City limits of Los Angeles, and within 15 miles of the towns of Lancaster and Palmdale.

Most of the 7,000,000 acres is scattered through the mountainous and desert regions of San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties. There are parcels open approximately four miles south of the famous desert resort of Palm Springs, and other land available within seven or eight miles of the Town of Lancaster.

"Usually applicants who come to the Land Office are interested in some certain parcel or area," Mr. Witmer declared in explaining how filings are accomplished. "They bring with them county, sectional and township maps, and often Government quadrangle maps showing the contour of the areas in which they are interested.

Help for Prospective Owners

"Unlike most Southern California land purchases, there are no subdivision salesmen to help them by pointing out the stakes. Applicants must locate the land for themselves, which they do before they can file their applications. Often owners of adjacent land or old settlers in the neighborhood of public domain land help the prospective owners locate parcels on which they desire to file."

Old homestead laws were changed in 1934, and until the Izac Law, authorizing the United States Interior Department to sell five-acre lots, went into effect, no public land has been available for filing. While United States land offices in all parts of the country where public domain is still available are receiving applications, according to Mr. Witmer, he expresses the opinion that few will have the rush of business now under way for Southern California public domain parcels.

Georgia Town Shifts Itself About To Get the Benefits of Tourist Impact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALHOUN, Ga.—An instance of the way in which a railroad-station-grouped town has met the irresistible urge of highway through traffic is seen in the way this city has regrouped itself to handle tourist impact, while not neglecting its original appeal to railroad travelers.

The traveler on the through train from the South sees a station-side park that is trim, well-kept and gravel-pathed. Alighting he would also see a unique reminder of Sherman's march, a collection of artifacts, from bayonet and bit to belt-buckles of the war, capped by several small cannon balls, embedded in a concrete fondule bearing the inscription: "Battle of Resaca, May 14, 1864."

Off to one side of the station the Woman's Club has raised an attractive log structure, and it is matched by a building of similar construction housing the library. This group effectively draws attention away from the usual block of feed stores that seemingly must cluster near railroad stations in small communities.

The main highway, Number 41, to Chattanooga, passes through the city two blocks north of the station. The townspeople were smart enough to realize that few modern tourists stop to search for either a restaurant or a hotel—they must see it. Realizing this the keeper of the leading hotel had her house removed, bodily, up the two blocks to the main highway. Many a tourist will bless her name for this for if there is another such table set within many miles it is not apparent. But without this relocation the fact would have been known to only a few.

There is a gesture extremely considerate of the traveler in that when the new post office was located it was placed directly on the main highway. So few places think of their post office as anything but a locally personal service.

A newly built City Hall, of refreshingly simple design stands on an eminence just off the highway and this location has served to pull the business center across and above the main highway so that traveler and native equally find their mercantile and civic services standing more and more astride the main highway.

Probably the greatest charm of this small community to the passerby is its short span of really attractive residences which the main highway bisects—not wholly accidentally since the road makes a right angle to do so. Also, not the least service to native and tourist alike is that the ugliness of mule barns and the bedspread factories in which the region abounds are held largely in the background.

Army Finds Shortage Of Skilled Workers

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 (AP)—A shortage of skilled workers last night blocked Government efforts to speed production of essential military materials at huge Frankford Arsenal, one of six major Army munitions factories.

Maj. Ulysses J. L. Peoples, Jr., Arsenal Adjutant and Public Relations officer, said that only 98 men who are qualified for approximately 3,000 vacancies in various skilled worker classifications have been found in a week-long search.

The jobs were opened up through an order a week ago by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson placing Army arsenals on a 24-hour day production basis.

Other arsenals affected by the speed-up order are at Roik Island, Ill.; Watertown, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Dover, N. J., and Watervliet, N. Y.

WPA Statistics Aid in Checking On Aliens in N. E.

Vital statistics compiled by white-collar units of the Works Projects Administration will be used in checking the registration of New England's aliens, Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant WPA Commissioner, said in Boston today.

WPA units have been investigating the birth, entry and other records of aliens in the United States since the inception of the program, said, Mrs Kerr, who attended the conference of Massachusetts WPA officials in Boston which ended yesterday.

Postal authorities have conferred with WPA officials regarding the use of the records by Postal and Immigration Department employees who will be active in registering the aliens. Registration and fingerprinting begins August 26.

President Seeks Way For Relief to Finland

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt said yesterday he was making inquiries to determine whether the $50,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of war refugees might be used, in part, in Finland.

The statement was made in reply to a press conference question.

'Lord' Duppa of Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

Interest in "Lord" Darrell Duppa, one of Arizona's most picturesque and most mysterious pioneers, has been revived by several recent events. One is his appearance as a principal character in Clarence Budington Kelland's novel, "Valley of the Sun." Another is the purchase by the city of Phoenix, for park purposes, of a block of land which Duppa once owned.

Many persons new in the Copper State were surprised to learn that Duppa was a real person and not a Kelland invention. He did exist; he named both Phoenix and the neighboring city of Tempe; he was secretary of the Swilling Canal Company, a group of settlers who dug the first irrigation ditch in Salt River Valley, just as described in the novel.

But who was Duppa? It is unlikely that at this late date the truth will ever be brought to light. All who knew him personally in the 1860's and '70's described him as a person of undoubted breeding and education. His speech was precise "college English" and he was forever quoting the classics. He also spoke several other languages, read Latin and Greek.

Naming of Phoenix

Duppa took deep interest in the prehistoric canals and ruined cities of the valley. They reminded him of the fabled phoenix bird, which was supposed to be consumed by fire every 500 years and then rise resplendent from its ashes. "A city will rise phoenix-like, new and more beautiful from these ashes of the past," he predicted. So Phoenix was the name given the new voting precinct that was not only to fulfill his prophecy but also become capital of Arizona.

Nine miles east a village was arising which called to Duppa's mind the Vale of Tempe between Mount Olympus and Mount Ossa, in Thessaly, which he is supposed to have seen. So the village, now seat of a State college with several thousand students, was christened Tempe.

Duppa divided his time between the valley and operating a stage station where the Phoenix-Wickenburg road crossed the Agua Fria river. In his "On the Border with Crook," J. G. Bourke described it as "a most unattractive place bare of every comfort, with only the most primitive furnishings."

Man of Mystery

Once every three months Duppa made a trip to Tucson, then the business center of Arizona, and for a short time he would have plenty of money. It was supposed that each time he received a draft for $3,000 from relatives in England. So he was called "Lord" Duppa.

Probably Duppa's closest friend was John McDervin. Years later, McDervin testified that Duppa had reached the rank of colonel in the English Army, fought a duel with a brother officer, resigned, and drifted to America. On a legal document of the time the Englishman was set down as "Darrell Duppa, Halsingbourne House, County of Kent, England." Later investigators could not confirm that any such person was ever known in Kent.

In the first Phoenix census report, dated 1870, Duppa's age was set down as "36 years. Born in France." Occasionally he seems to have signed as "Bryan P. D. Duppa." It is possible that all the names he used in Arizona were fictitious.

Ernest Douglas

Plans to Receive 140 Child Evacuees From England Are Made in New York

NEW YORK, Aug 17 (AP)—The United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc., hastened plans today to receive 140 children expected to arrive in New York from London within the next two days.

The group will be the first contingent, the Committee announced, of unspecified children—those who have not been assigned to American homes prior to their arrival.

Reception plans were among scores of child care problems the Committee studied today in a northeastern states regional conference, the first such meeting since the Committee was organized.

Local committee administration, filing of affidavits by American hosts, reception plans, and care and allocation of children were studied by welfare commissioners of seven States, 33 approved child welfare agencies, and 48 local branches in northeastern cities.

Marshall Field, Committee President, said the Committee would function on a "mass plan" of child care. Eric H. Biddle, Executive Director, urged persons opening homes to the refugees to file affidavits of ability to support with commities in their respective cities rather than send them as formerly to American consuls in European cities.

The London Committee, he said, had a "fair amount" of transportation arranged. The United States Committee, he added, now can clear visas within 48 hours after application is made.

India Bus Magnate Visits Akron, Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The man who has built up the biggest bus line in India, a Hindu named G. D. Naidu, arrived in Akron last week to look over the factories from which the rubber tires and rubber parts which go into his busses are procured.

Starting in 1920 with one bus, he now operates 300 busses with headquarters in Combatore, he said.

"I have my own service stations and garages established for the use of my fleet," related Mr. Naidu. "The object of my trip here is primarily to purchase about $70,000 worth of garage equipment, but since the war has broken, the authorities have clamped down on permitting money to be sent out of India, so it is only by special arrangement that I can get funds for my expenses."

Mr. Naidu believes that his country is destined to play a more conspicuous part in international affairs than it has ever done. When he left India two months ago there was little surface indication of internal trouble and a general feeling that support would be afforded Great Britain in the event that the Empire was seriously threatened.

Powder Plant Blast At Joplin, Mo., Kills 5

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 17 (AP)—A powder plant turning out over 1,000,000 pounds of T. N. T. monthly for the British Government was the scene of a mysterious explosion today which killed five workmen and destroyed a small unit.

Officials of the Atlas Powder plant, six miles east of Joplin, said the cause of the blast may never be known because the building where it occurred was destroyed and every man inside perished. Estimates of the amount of powder lost ranged from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds.

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Eire and German Invasion: Is I. R. A. 'Fifth Column'?

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — To what extent would the Irish Republican Army aid a German invasion of Ireland?

There is no doubt that I. R. A. elements would constitute the chief danger of "fifth column" activity. But from recent observations in both Eire and Ulster this correspondent concluded that anxiety on this account being voiced in other countries was considerably exaggerated.

Newspaper reports have alleged extensive Naziism in Eire, disaffection in Eire's army, regular use of Irish ports as U-boat bases, and a strong, underground, anti-British movement in Ulster. Even in Ireland itself there is much misconception by one half of the country of what is happening in the other half.

In Belfast I was told that Eire was swarming with Germans. In Dublin some circles believed that Republicans in the North would help a German invasion. But official figures showed only some 300 Germans in Eire; while a talk with an ardent Republican authority in Belfast disclosed that the extreme Nationalist element of the Roman Catholic minority in Ulster would do almost anything to embarrass and overthrow the Craigavon Government but would stop at aiding Naziism which they detest as much as any other ordinary Irishman.

Illegal in Both Irelands

The I. R. A. is now an illegal organization in both North and South Ireland. Since the war probably as many as 800 of its members have been jailed in Eire and some hundreds more in Ulster. A vigilant watch on other suspects is being kept all over the country.

There is always talk that the Irish Fascist leader, Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, may become a prominent figure again. But in widely different circles I found his name politically discredited.

He was described as an unreliable seeker after limelight ready to change his convictions as readily as the color of his shirts. Successively chief of staff in Eire and head of the police he fell from grace to found his Blue Shirt movement on the Mussolini pattern. But his reputation was not bettered by an escapade in Spain with an Irish Fascist brigade supposed to be helping Gen. Francisco Franco.

Rumors about German submarines putting into Irish ports, about parachute landings and other strange happenings are so widespread in Ireland that it is difficult to sort facts from fiction. That there has been occasional contact between U-boats and Eire's lonely and jagged southwestern seaboard can hardly be doubted. But that there has been anything like regular and systematic refuelings and restocking with food can be authoritatively denied.

Plenty of Propaganda

Stories of Nazi sailors toasting the downfall of John Bull in Irish inns and of a U-boat commander regularly coming ashore for stores and calling out "Maggie, hurry up with those cabbages" are indignantly denied in official circles in Dublin and are attributed to the proverbial leg-pulling prowess of Kerry folk and the credulity of some visiting journalists.

While the German Legation in Dublin has a staff of only six, which is about one tenth the size widely reported, there is probably a certain amount of German propaganda circulating around. One hears personally and is told of a certain amount of rather confused pro-totalitarian, and anti-Semitic talk. But whether most of this would materialize into active aid for invading Germans is very doubtful.

Leakage of information about Britain through Herr Eduard Hempel, the German Minister in Dublin, is denied by the Eire authorities. This does not satisfy those who allege the Germans here are using a short wave radio set. The German Minister has certainly a conveniently situated residence at Dunloughaire overlooking one of the chief harbors linking Eire with the United Kingdom.

Strain on Neutrality

Herr Hempel is a constant reminder to Premier Eamon de Valera of the narrow confines of a neutral policy. This Prussian is said not to be particularly popular in official Dublin circles. He and his staff have become less and less social as the war proceeds. At a recent diplomatic reception I was told he was so obviously ostracized that some neutral representatives felt sympathetic and made a special point of going over to speak to him.

But on one occasion since the war, so the story goes in Dublin, Herr Hempel was the most popular man in the city. A blackout was being tried. Although Eire was neutral the lights of Dublin were said to be visible right across to Britain, providing a guide for German night raiders. The German Minister is said to have protested that a blackout was unneutral.

Whether the tale is true or not, the blackout ceased, and there is now a compromise whereby Dublin's street lights shine down unrestricted, but are screened to prevent their rays from shining up into the sky. Neon signs, however, are permitted.

As has been truly said of Ireland—there is a long-standing tradition of lawlessness in the land which often excuses the most respectable citizens for smiling at exploits of those whose aim is to embarrass the Government. This tradition makes it difficult to say how the situation will develop under any given circumstances.

But there is certainly evidence to support the Dublin Government claim that never has Eire been so united as today in face of the grave European crisis. The unprecedented appearance on the same platform of the three political leaders, Mr. de Valera, Mr. Cosgrave, and the Labor leader, William Norton, has been but one outstanding instance.

In Ulster the I. R. A. is not expected to achieve anything much more damaging to Britain than the recent firing of an ancestral mansion which was said to have been on the point of being taken over by the military. With some 250,000 armed troops in Northern Ireland the I. R. A. would certainly seem to be at a decided numerical disadvantage.

League Offices on Move

Wide World

Financial Section on Way to U. S.

The financial section of the League of Nations, mostly British, prepared to leave Geneva, Switzerland, by bus for Lisbon to take a boat to the United States. The route was through unoccupied France, Spain, and Portugal. The section plans to continue its work at Princeton University.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17 (AP)—The International Labor Office of the League of Nations has accepted McGill University's offer to establish headquarters in Montreal, probably for the duration of the war, Principal F. Cyril James of McGill announced last night.

The offer was accepted in a wire from John G Winant, Director of the Labor Office and former Governor of New Hampshire.

The economic and financial sections of the League Secretariat now are established at Princeton University.

Texas Wire Proves A. E. F. War Order

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—L. E. Parchman, telephone company district plant chief, was a top sergeant of the 412th battalion during the World War, stringing telephone wire up to the front line.

In the fall of 1918 the battalion ran short of wire and while waiting for a shipment, Parchman left the front for a vacation. Before he returned the armistice was signed.

When the Army started its maneuvers early this summer, Parchman was called for the job of wire-stringing. Opening up a shipment at Jasper, Texas, he found an invoice dated Oct. 30, 1918, covering wire consigned to the A. E. F.—the wire he needed 22 years ago in France.

Economies and Styles Make War Seem Remote in Berlin

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 17—German generals are taking the newest and hardest military tasks they have yet attempted in this war. Yet the fact that England is finally being directly challenged makes little impression here in Berlin.

Air-raid precautions are becoming much stricter this week. The ban on public dancing, which was lifted after the capitulation of France, has been reimposed. For unexplained reasons, stands for a big parade in Pariserplatz, which were being painted and adorned with new iron fronts until two days ago, are now being taken down.

War Seems Remote

But aside from little things, Berlin retains the air of being the most remote capital in Europe from the fateful drama being fought out in the skies over England's coasts. Interest here seems to center on economic and political reorganization of occupied territory, with a watchful eye always cast on signs of Russian activity in the Balkans and Finland.

Some interest has been aroused by a new order regarding Poland. What was formerly known as the Government General for the Occupied Polish Territory is henceforth to be called only the Government General. The announcement is accompanied by the explanation that this signifies Germany's acceptance of full responsibility for Poland and a clean-cut application of a new order in Eastern Europe. The Nuremburg laws have been applied retroactively from Aug. 1 to all Jews in the territory and these have been ordered to leave the country.

Luxembourg is also virtually absorbed in the announcement by Joseph Simon, the Gauleiter, that the Constitution of the Grand Duchy no longer exists, nor is there now any Grand Duchy.

Conditions in Paris

In Alsace, French examination diplomas awarded since the occupation have been voided, the main Platz has been renamed Adolf Hitlerplatz and the citizens have been ordered to remove every French sign and advertising poster.

The firm lid on the always simmering Balkan diplomatic kettle seems to be keeping things from reaching a boiling point which might interfere with a large shipment of grain and oil being garnered for the coming winter, but closer attention is being constantly maintained over this potentially explosive area, although little is said about it publicly.

There seems to be a general awareness that Russian-Finnish relations are again becoming tense. There are rumors that the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian Air Forces are being permitted to expand and exercise themselves, perhaps with the possibility of aiding Finland in view, although nothing official can be learned about any feeling here that Russia has yet reached the limit of tank concentration in Scandinavia.

Berlin Fashion News

Civilian life in Berlin seems primarily aware of the mounting demand of German dressmakers for fashion emancipation from Paris, and women turn in increasing numbers toward the style of Tyrolean and native German peasantry in dress.

It goes unmentioned that Paris, London and New York experienced a Tyrolean style fad a year ago.

Castle Schwarzburg in Thuringia is to be completely restored and modernized for the use of the Führer when the war is over.

Meanwhile the attack on England, held after a full week devoted to the strategy of steadily increasing pressure on British shipping and harbor facilities, is apparently designed to exert a sort of strangulation pressure which, according to German theories, might induce an English capitulation without either wrecking England itself or weakening too much the sinews of the Empire which would be commercially available to Germany after the war, if it could obtain the type of compromise peace presumably desired.

Road Improvements Vital Safety Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Education and enforcement will reduce traffic accidents as much as 50 per cent but engineering technique must find a way to reduce the chance of human error in driving and thus eliminate a still greater percentage of accidents, in the opinion of Maxwell Halsey, Associate Director of Yale University's Bureau for Street Traffic Research, who was here recently.

Most accidents, he pointed out, are due to errors in judgment, to the fact that most drivers cannot make decisions fast enough. Mr. Halsey said islands, grade separations and other improvements designed to confine the driver to a certain part of the street may solve many driving problems. He urged cities to develop 10 per cent of their streets through main artery development, through channelizing and through one-way use, if necessary.

'Camouflaged' Pigeons To Be Shown to Army

ONTARIO, Calif., Apg. 17 (AP)—Capt. R. R. Delhauer, former director of homing pigeon activities in the United States Army, is en route to Washington, D. C., to show Army officials "camouflaged" pigeons he has bred.

He will confer with the chief signal officer on the use of pigeons in the national defense program.

U. of C. Educators Get Research Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Three members of the University of California faculty have been given research grants by the Geological Society of America.

Dr. H. U. Sverdrup, Director of Scripps Institute of Oceanography at La Jolla, will receive $2,500 to conduct an expedition for geological exploration of the central Gulf of California. Dr. Charles L. Camp, Chairman of the department of paleontology on the Berkeley campus, is to have $1,500 to continue his work in compiling a bibliography of vertebrate paleontology for the period 1928 to 1938. And $100 has been granted to Dr. Bruce L. Clark, associate professor of paleontology, for completion of his studies of the cretaceous and tertiary radiolaria of western North America.

Twenty-nine grants were made by the Society, of which Harvard was the only other university to receive three.

Air Raids Stiffen British Morale

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE ON SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND, Aug. 17—After several days here—the main gateway to England for hundreds of Nazi bombers—one is reassured that the effect of this greatest air offensive of all time has been to strengthen Britain's civilian morale and to afford valuable experience to the various departments of the air defense service.

In the nine days since the massed attacks began, the Royal Air Force has brought down 539 marauders, with a loss of only 129 machines to themselves. This record is, if anything, underestimating their success.

I saw an illustration of the plan which has made such figures possible when three Spitfires joined issue with half a dozen Messerschmitts escorting German bombers across the coastline here. The British went headlong into fray. There was a brief crackle of machine guns and next moment two German planes were tumbling toward the sea, where the pilots were picked up by British motor torpedo boats that put out to rescue them.

Aids to Morale

A matter which has gone far to sustain civilians as a whole in their trying experience has been the calmness and efficiency of members of the Air Raid Precaution Services. Most of those who were called suddenly to action had only the fruits of conscientious practice to guide them.

One of the results of this week's widespread raids is that they have made the public in general appreciate more than ever before the urgent importance of seeking cover without delay. People are so anxious to see what goes on that they are likely to stand gazing even when shell fragments are tumbling down on the rooftops and roadways.

What can properly be emphasized in reviewing this week's dramatic events is the increasing accuracy of the antiaircraft fire. A spectacular example of this was seen when a Messerschmidt fighter suddenly darted out of the haze and loosed off his cannon right into the center of one of the whale-like barrage of balloons floating placidly over the harbor. The balloon went down in flames and smoke but immediately after the Messerschmidt was hit by an antiaircraft gun on the shore.

British gunners are clearly getting more and more effective.

New Secret Weapon

An especially intriguing fact in connection with the antiaircraft fire was Britain's new "secret weapon" described in a German communiqué as "a mere toy."

Having seen it and heard it in action I am prepared to state it is the last kind of a toy that I would care to play with. Not at the receiving end anyway.

We can scarcely leave the subject of the "secret weapon," however, without referring to one the Germans tried out this week—the "phantom parachutist" comprising a parachute supporting merely a generous supply of spurious operational orders.

These innovations gave stalwarts of the Home Guard, formerly known as Defense Volunteers, a great opportunity to show their keenness and, in company with police and soldiers, they thoroughly combed the countryside where these interesting items fell until they were quite satisfied that the whole business was an hoax.

The Home Guard, comprising nearly 1,500,000 spare-time soldiers for whom the regular Army entertains the highest respect and with whom the regular Army cooperates closely, has been doing a very vigilant job this week and they showed that any parachutist other than the phantom variety who bails out of a plane and floats down can be sure of personal attention soon after landing, whether he be German or British.

French Island 'Down Under' Has Mixed Alliances

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 17 (AP)—Passengers aboard the California Clipper, which arrived here yesterday on its around-the-Pacific cruise, found a crisis boiling in New Caledonia, French island possession, during their brief halt at Noumea, its capital.

The Island Council has announced it will follow Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee in London, which is continuing to fight against Germany, but Gov. George Pelicier has refused to align himself with this stand, although not specifically declaring allegiance to the Pétain Government.

New Caledonia is the world's third largest producer of nickel and an important exporter of chrome, both important for munitions making. Many residents feel that if the colony adheres to the Pétain regime Japan will attempt to bring it under its influence.

Richmond Has Single Blacksmith—Alack-a-Day, He Never Shod a Horse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The profession of blacksmithing is a vanishing trade in Richmond. In 1900 there were 46 blacksmiths plying their trade here. Census takers this year could find only one.

At 15th and Dock Streets signs outside a one-story wooden building bear the words, "J. H. Meyer, Blacksmith." Inside the building big, good-natured Mr. Meyer carries on a flourishing business with only a single assistant.

For 30 years 65-year-old John Meyer has carried on his trade at that location and for 20 of them he has had his same assistant, Oliver Swan, a Negro.

Known throughout the city as an excellent smith, wagon and body builder, Mr. Meyer continues to do work with many of the largest concerns in Richmond. Nothing is too big and nothing too small for him to tackle. He builds truck bodies for many businesses and does wrought-iron work for architects.

He was the first man ever to make an automobile spring in Richmond, he said recently. That business, however, is gone with the changing times, he added.

Although blacksmithing is generally associated in the lay mind with shoeing horses, Mr. Meyer has never done any work of this kind. However, the vanishing horse has completely changed his business, which originally was largely wagon and wheel building. Now he makes truck bodies, manufactures pipe fittings, tools, wrought-iron fences and a score of other things.

Mr. Meyer's big, barn-like shop carries all the elaborate machinery and tools needed for his trade, but the roof is open in many places with holes. This is because he considered retiring from business a year ago, so neglected to make any repairs. Now that he's decided to keep it up, however, he's waiting for a slack season in which to reroof.

The blacksmith trade is evidently one that does not suffer with depressions, however, for Mr. Meyer says he frequently has to turn down work.

'Message' of Apricots Sent to Congressmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLISTER, Calif.—As a part of a publicity campaign sponsored by the San Benito County Junior Chamber of Commerce to increase the demand for apricots, dried apricots are being sent to Washington where they will be served on the tables of Senators and Representatives.

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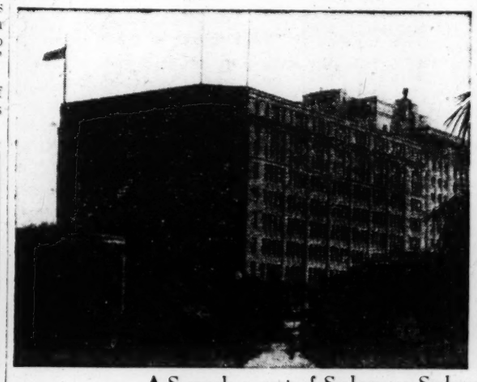
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Polish Army Aids Britain in Near East; Refugees in France Face Stern Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Re-organized and re-equipped, their ranks swelling with both conscripts and volunteers, their rights and purposes enshrined in a new military agreement with Great Britain, the Polish Army, the Polish Navy, and the Polish Air Force fight on against Nazi Germany with renewed vigor. The major Polish forces are in the Battle of Britain but a Polish arm is in the Near East, too, ready to make its contribution in that theater of war.

For military reasons it is not possible to disclose the numbers of the Polish forces. But they form an important part of several Allied units now under British command in its new capacity as the Allied High Command. As such the British have reorganized the Polish forces as an "independent army," allied with that of Britain.

The free Polish Air Force alone is numbered in thousands. What Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski has termed "the cream of the Polish Army" is encamped in Britain. The Polish Brigade from Syria, more than 6,000 strong and complete with full war equipment has crossed the border and is now with the British Palestine forces. Units of the Polish Navy are still doing valuable work with the British Navy, as they have done since the first months of the war.

Example of Courage

Britain is proud to have the Polish fighters with it, as Capt. Victor Cazalet, M. P., and liaison officers declared in a special radiocast recently. For the British are proud of their own reputation for "sticking to it" and they appreciate that the Poles have given them an example of just how a people really can "stick to it" through most appalling disasters.

The Polish Army withstood the full might of Germany for five weeks. The Polish capital fought on when there was no hope of anything but annihilation. And even when the Army was defeated, the capital destroyed, the Poles refused to give in. So fiercely did the flame of determination burn, so widely did the spark of courage spread, that, when all seemed lost to others, 50,000 Polish fighting men with one accord upped and made their may separately across hundreds of miles of neutral and "non-belligerent" country to join compatriots in France. The Poles were at Narvik. The Poles were in the Maginot Line. The Poles were in Brittany. And now many of the Poles are in Britain.

Tribute by Officer

"They are Allies worth having," was the simple tribute paid to the Poles by an English officer to whom I spoke recently.

And that is the opinion of the Navy, too. The Polish Navy over here may not be large in ships or crews, but it is huge in valor. The British who, as a seafaring nation, appreciate the hazards and costs of sea war better than most, regard the exploits of the Polish submarine Orzel (Eagle) as perhaps the greatest epic of this war.

The Orzel defied the German Navy in its own waters, the Baltic, for 48 days. This vessel had no breech-blocks in its guns, no small arms, and only five torpedoes when it made its lone fight to freedom. The commander had no charts at all. Yet he took his submarine to England, through the narrow shallows of the Skaggerak and Kattegat, so closely guarded by German destroyers. At one point the hunted ship lay on its side and pretended, with success, to be a rock. Now the Orzel has gone, failing to return from patrol. But only after sinking a German warship, three supply ships and the troop transport Rio de Janeiro. One of Poland's destroyers, Grom, sank off Norway, too. But the others carry on, as does the Polish merchant navy, one unit of which rivalled the Orzel's story with a dramatic escape from Dakar recently.

Polish airmen have already assisted the Royal Air Force in its raids deep into German territory. Under the terms of the new military agreement the Polish Air Force is being reorganized and its ranks considerably enlarged by officers and men from France. The Polish Air Force will be on the same footing as the Royal Air Force and Polish units will be used in the same manner as units of the R. A. F. Circumstances permitting, units of the Polish Air Force will operate together and may be used in support of the Polish Army when necessary. They will be equipped like corresponding units of the R. A. F.. The supply, maintenance, and training of the Polish units will be organized through the R. A. F., and Polish airmen will wear the same uniform as the British, with distinctive Polish symbols and badges. The Polish Air Force ensign is flown with the R. A. F. ensign at all R. A. F. stations at which Polish units are based.

The Polish Army is being organized out of the Polish troops in Great Britain and in the Middle East, and completed by a mobilization of Polish citizens living in the United Kingdom as well as by drafting of volunteers from other countries. The Polish land forces are defined as the Army of the Sovereign Polish Republic, and its units form one operational formation under Polish command. Polish regimental colors and all distinctions of rank and badges of the Polish Army have been retained. The Polish land force is being armed and equipped by the British Government.

All Polish armed forces will take an oath of allegiance to the Polish Republic.

Nazis Boast Poland Is Theirs Forever

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 17

Hans Frank, German Governor General for occupied Poland, told a Nazi mass meeting in Krakow that "we are in this land and as Germans we will never again leave it."

"The swastika will fly over this land forever," Herr Frank said in his speech, which was carried by radio to 30,000 Nazi Party members active in Poland.

Referring to a decision that the "Government-General" — that part of German-occupied Poland not formally annexed by the Reich—in the future would no longer be treated as an occupied area—that is, foreign territory—but as a part of greater Germany, Herr Frank said the Polish people again as they did 700 years ago are entered into the protectorship of the German nation.

Whether this meant that this part of Poland now is raised to the status of a protectorate similar to Bohemia and Moravia was not made clear.

Back in the United States after months with the refugees in Rumania and France, Miss Cardwell has received from an authoritative source the first complete picture of what happened to the Poles who were fighting for France. She thus supplements her earlier studies of the aftermath of the Polish campaign.

By Ann Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A long letter has just come from Poles in Toulouse giving in detail the situation of the Polish refugees in France. The 25th of June, the day when the territory of France to be occupied by Germany was made known, found the vast majority of the Poles left in that country in the coastal towns of the southwest where they had hastened in their hope of getting to England. Many thousands had been taken on the transports but there was not time enough to remove all. It was estimated at that time that more than 20,000 soldiers and some 6,000-8,000 civilians were left.

The survey that has just arrived, mailed in Toulouse the 24th of July, shows that at the time of writing there were some 23,000-24,000 Polish soldiers and 6,000-8,000 Polish civilians in France. Of the civilians about 1,000 have means of support and have scattered. They need no attention. The rest of the civilians belong to the intellectual classes—artists, actors, writers, former Government employees. Since industrial work is the only kind that is to be hoped for in France—if and when French industry begins operating again—there is no hope of employment for these Poles, who are not fitted for such labor.

As for the soldiers, there were three Polish divisions fighting on the French front. That they fought magnificently is the testimony of all who know anything about them. The First and Second Divisions were almost annihilated. The Third, along the Maginot Line, was ordered by Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski to get into Switzerland, and there its survivors were interned. But there were tens of thousands more in training camps waiting, as they had waited for months, for equipment. Many thousands of these succeeded in getting out of France, but more than 20,000 waited in vain for transports.

Emigrants to Return

About two-thirds of these soldiers left behind are Poles who had emigrated to work in the mines and factories of northern France in the years preceding the war. All such workers among them will be sent back for work, whether they wish it or not. But there will be some 4,000-6,000 of these men who will not come in this category, and will remain in the south. Of the soldiers who had come to France from Poland or Rumania or Hungary, only those who have trades will be able to find work. That means the common soldiers. All officers are in the same position as the rest of the intellectual class.

This means that soon 2,000-3,000 civilians, among whom are 600 women and 200 children, and 10,000-14,000 soldiers will be altogether dependent upon outside help. Probably 4,000 of these have money enough to live on for the coming two or three months. The rest are destitute now. The French Government is giving each civilian refugee 10 francs daily which, in view of the rise in prices and scarcity of food since the collapse, is a pathetic sum. The soldiers got their pay, which was very little, and the promise of a demobilization payment, not yet determined.

The Polish Red Cross, of whose activities in southeastern France M. Voydat, the head of the Polish Y. M. C. A. in France, is in charge, is working with the French Government in helping the refugees find shelter and get cheap food. Under the circumstances and with the lack of funds only the most elementary needs can be met. Enormous difficulties attend the work. The French are not interested in the Poles, who are still at war with Germany. There are great numbers of refugees from Belgium and northern France, making housing and feeding conditions indescribably difficult. There is already a scarcity of such foods as cocoa, chocolate, butter, oils, lard, meats of all kinds, tea. Soon there will be urgent need of soap and clothing materials and shoes. Confusion and disorganization reign in France.

Migration Continues

The estimate of the number of Poles can be made only approximately as the tendency is still to keep moving, hunting a better place. The largest numbers are to be found in Marseille and Nice. The Italians do not mistreat the Poles, in fact, the Italian people are sympathetic. Other centers are Toulouse, Lyon, Lourdes, Perigeux, Perignan, Vichy. Some of the Poles are trying to get back to Poland, some are getting out into the world and joining other armies.

Poverty and demoralization menace these unhappy and discouraged Poles in France. They are like a forgotten people. Nobody is doing anything for them—except the French Government with its starvation pittance, and the Polish Red Cross with its good will and little more. But Polish Y. M. C. A. men are there and are roused by the challenge, the appalling need. They have no money, but they have energy, devotion, love of country and their people, a knowledge of "Y" theory and practice put into action under similar circumstances in Rumania.

Canada's Timely Iron Ore Find To End Much of Importing Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Utilizing two-foot-thick ice formed over small northern Ontario Steep Rock Lake, geophysicists of the University of Toronto last winter found and mapped rich iron ore deposits which began 300 feet below the lake surface. Late this summer Canada starts to tap this new iron ore reserve found with the latest in electrical prospecting methods, and which is estimated to hold at least 300,000,000 tons of high grade iron ore. With Canada importing from the United States and Newfoundland practically all the iron ore needed in the iron and steel industries, the new field is regarded as of wartime importance.

Cheap Transporting Available

Formation of four distinct iron ore deposits were traced under the waters of the small M-shaped lake, which lies about 30 miles north of the United States-Canada boundary, directly north of the largest United States iron ore fields in Minnesota. Only 135 miles east of the new iron field, connected by a main railway line, is Port Arthur on Lake Superior, giving the new iron deposits cheap water transportation to the blast furnaces on Great Lakes ports in both Canada and the United States.

It has long been known that there should be some iron deposits in that region. But how to locate the ore has baffled prospectors for the past 50 years. Research came to the rescue when it was discovered that University of Toronto engineers under Dr. A. A. Brant had perfected equipment which would measure from a lake surface in winter time, the mineral content of ore far below the lake bottom.

The geophysicists had their equipment out on the lake ice in clear weather and storms, for only on the ice could they work. With portable electric power plants on the ice they measured variations in electric current set up by metal electrodes placed in holes drilled through the two-foot ice. With magnometer and torsion balance in an insulated portable booth they made other measurements, plotted the results of all three methods on a map of the lake, and found four iron ore bodies under the lake.

Content Rate of Ore High

Diamond drills were set up on the lake ice, casings were sunk through the ice, through 150 feet of water, through 150 feet of clay and bedrock, and iron ore was struck with the diamond drills sent down inside the casings. Wherever the electrically plotted map showed ore deposits the diamond drills corroborated the findings of the geophysicists. They found ore as far down as 2,400 feet, ore with iron content of 61 per cent, which is rated high in the iron and steel industry.

This year Canada hopes to see at least 750,000 tons of iron ore from under Steep Rock Lake, according to present production plans.

Should necessity of rapidly expanding war industries warrant, the lake is to be drained at a cost of $2,000,000, the waters being diverted by means of a dam, and open pit mining to replace the tunneling operations under the lake.

Canada's official Government publication, "Canada 1940," in its chapter on the iron and steel industry holds that the development at Steep Rock Lake is "of national importance."

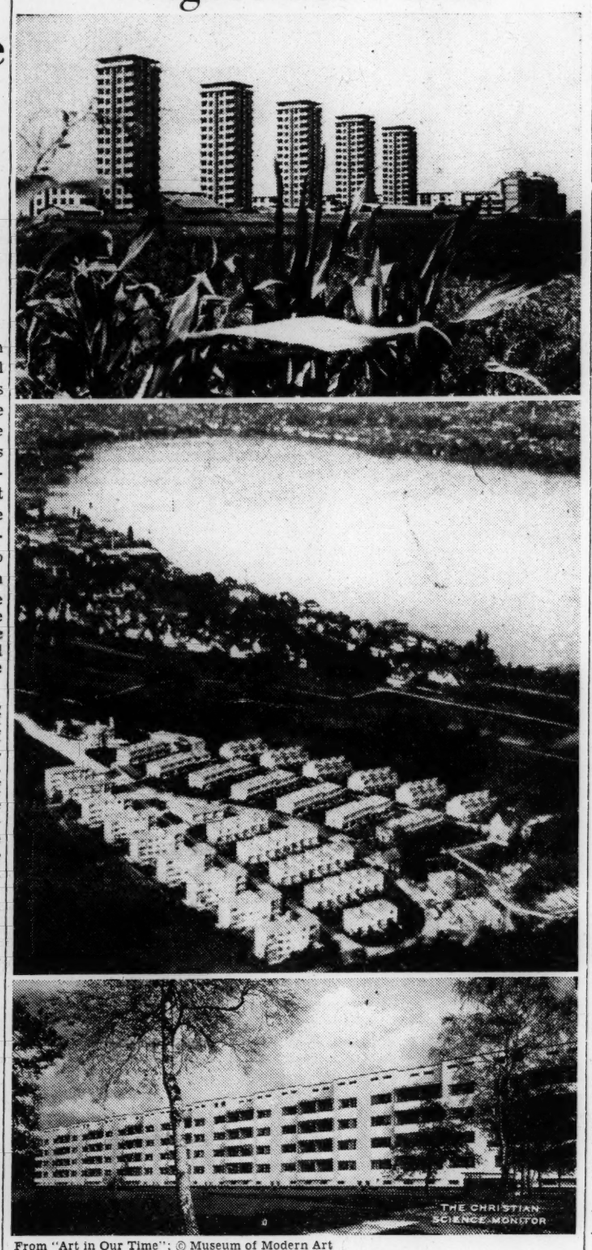
Ship Order Keeps 380 Californians Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Southern California's first order for large ships since the World War—a $7,560,000 contract for four cargo vessels—is providing employment for 380 men, working on a three-shift basis, with the prospect of much larger crews as the work expands.

The Consolidated Steel Corporation, Ltd., is building the four C-1 craft for the Maritime Commission, as part of a move to restore the merchant fleet and provide auxiliary naval vessels in time of war.

Neighborhood Units



From "Art in Our Time"; © Museum of Modern Art

Examples From Europe

Skyscraper group, financed by France, is shown in the upper view. It is Cité de la Muette, at Drancy, near Paris, a design of M. Beaudouin. The middle view is of a Zürich residential district. The architects are Artaria and Schmidt, M. E. Hafeli, Hubacher and Steiger, Moser and Roth. A German type of housing unit is shown in the lower picture. The architect is Walter Gropius, Berlin.

Housing Plans in Europe To Revive After War Ends

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Neighborhood Unit, a modern housing system which has been carried on in Europe with a considerable "degree of success" for the past 20 years, has been forced by the war to take a recess, but plans already are being made to continue the program with renewed vigor when hostilities cease, according to Jose Luis Sert, Architect and Town Planner of international distinction, now on a lecture tour of the United States.

Mr. Sert, an enthusiastic exponent of the Neighborhood Unit, said that while "practical readjustments" have been made necessary because of the war the goal of Europe's housing movement continues to be the establishment of better civic, social, building, and recreational conditions for city dwellers.

Europe's housing system, Mr. Sert feels, would be particularly applicable in the United States because of the many parkways and bridges which would give the desired space and unobstructed views.

The housing problem in Europe has been considered seriously since the middle of the last century with France, Germany, and England giving the matter close scrutiny. However, the World War interrupted whatever progress had been made and it wasn't until after 1918 the working out of this problem really got under way. Housing interests began to apply their social and civic formulas, always careful to leave big, open spaces before dwelling blocks.

New Technics Adopted

Natural conditions of the site had to be studied in relation to development for relaxation, recreation, and culture. This brought into play modern technics of steel and concrete frames, new types of windows, walls reduced, new lighting materials and new systems of ventilating and heating. And in this modern planning high densities do not mean overcrowding, but tend toward a civic structure if designed in unit form.

This density of population can be taken care of by a series of low dwelling blocks of one or two-family houses, from one to three stories; by medium height blocks from four to eight stories; by high blocks from eight to fifteen stories and by skyscrapers, isolated units complete in themselves.

The low block system is a favorite in Holland where social services are included, but perhaps the best example is that of the Bellavista Flats at Bellevue, Denmark, constructed for the high middle class in 1934-35. Here the staggered plan gives light and privacy to the 68 apartments and the wide lawn meets the building in a clean line unencumbered by unnecessary detail.

Another good example of the same type, also for the well-to-do, is Neubühl at Zürich, Switzerland, where a loop of streets leads to a colony of houses with civic equipment as kindergarten, shops, and recreation buildings. Because of the slight hill and manner of construction every living-room opens to the south east with a view of Lake Zürich.

Social Service System

Then there is the group for low incomes at Siemensstadt Siedlung, Berlin, a streamlined design based on the strictest economy, but forming a complete Neighborhood Unit with a central system of social services.

The Cité de la Muette, Drancy, near Paris, is another complete community scheme, a skyscraper group financed by the state. Medium blocks and small, well spaced skyscrapers of fifteen stories, the first of its kind, according to Mr. Sert, obtain high densities and free open spaces, where one can live as well as exist, in itself a justification for these Neighborhood Units.

"Certainly these housing experiments of the past 20 years," summed up Mr. Sert, "have not proved lost time. They have formulated a new theory of what dwelling areas have to be to satisfy human needs, materially and spiritually. They have defined Neighborhood Units. They have experimented with a new building technic far enough to foresee its enormous possibilities, once it can be applied on large-scale schemes. Perhaps there have been more good intentions than good results, more useful failures than definite solutions, but all the same, something has been done and there are many important "Utopias" on paper ready to find expression in concrete form.

British Isle

By a Staff Artist

Jamaica

Possession in West Indies brought into the news.

Dirt Is to Fly Soon on New Panama Locks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Bernard L. Burdick, Chief of the Panama Canal's office here, disclosed today that preparations were almost complete for the gigantic task of digging a new $277,000,000 channel in Uncle Sam's "big ditch" between the Atlantic and Pacific.

"Already a fleet of dredges has been turned loose on the job of enlarging the canal," Mr. Burdick said, "and within a week or two we'll advertise for competitive bids for beginning the dry land excavations.

"The dirt is going to fly again down on the Zone, just as it did in the good old days when the steam shovels chewed their way through the Cucaracha Slide."

The new locks—designed as a defense measure to reduce the Canal's vulnerability to bombing and sabotage—will constitute the waterway's third set, and will be restricted to United States Navy use alone. Engineers estimate that six years normally would be required to complete the locks, but they hope to do the job in less time.

Mr. Burdick said he already had hired 2,000 new workers and shipped them to the Zone, "and we simply are swamped with applications for jobs from the unemployed."

Mr. Burdick declared he was having difficulty finding experienced office engineers and metal trades workers to go to the Isthmus, although he was "deluged" with applications from other types of workers he did not need.

The Panama Canal Administration, he disclosed, had sent a personnel expert to engineering colleges in search of graduates capable of helping design the three new sets of locks that will parallel the existing ones at Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores.

Another big job now occupying the Panama Canal office is the purchase of everything necessary for the operation, maintenance, and enlargement of the Isthmian waterway. The items range from rubber bands and concrete mixers to hypodermic needles and a dive bomber.

Municipal Cuts In Salaries Now Largely Restored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Many city officials are jingling more money in their own pockets than has jingled there since 1930, according to a nation-wide survey recently reported in the Municipal Year Book of the International City Managers' Association. Salary cuts of the 1930-34 period have been slightly more than restored in many instances, and in practically all cases the cuts are close to being wiped out.

In cities of more than 500,000 population, the average salaries of the mayor, director of public works, fire and police chiefs, and city attorney, are above the 1930 level, the survey shows.

In cities from 30,000 to 50,000 population, salaries of the mayor, city attorney, and director of public works, are likewise above what they received in 1930. So also are the paychecks of the finance offcer and librarian.

In cities of 300,000 to 500,000, the assessor, librarian, fire and police chiefs, are being paid more than in 1930; also school superintendents and health officers in cities of 100,000 to 200,000. But other officials are being paid slightly less than in 1930.

Municipal officers' wages, generally, were cut in amounts between $400 and $800, during the 1930-34 period, according to the survey. One cut amounted to $1,585.

An examination of finance officers' salaries for the period 1926-39, showed that nearly half are higher than in the 1926 so-called "normal" year, but two-thirds are below the "boom" year of 1929. During the whole period, one-fifth of the finance officers' salaries had no ups or downs, but remained stationary.

Jamaica League Backs Federation With Canadians

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP)—A resolution favoring the federation of Jamaica with Canada as a West Indies province of the Dominion was passed here Aug. 13 at a meeting attended by members of the Progressive League and private citizens.

(The Make-up of the Progressive League was not given in the Kingston dispatch. It is not mentioned in the West Indies Year Book, standard reference work on the Caribbean colonies.)

Speakers at the meeting said that Jamaica "must remain British in any eventuality" and therefore they favored the union of the British colony with Canada.

Canadian business houses and banks have been established here for some time and the street railway and the lighting systems in Kingston and the principal towns are Canadian owned.

Jamaica, largest of the British West Indian islands, is governed by a Council which includes its Governor and the Colonial Secretary. Fifteen members of the Council are appointed, and the remaining 14 are elected. There also is a Privy Council of eight, including the Governor and Colonial Secretary.

The Cayman Islands, Turks and Caico Islands and Pedro and Morany Cay are dependencies of Jamaica.

Education

New Books on Crafts and Hobbies For Camp, Home and School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Low-Cost Crafts for Everyone," by H. Atwood Reynolds (Greenberg, 67 W. 44th Street, New York, $2.50). Making things is fun. Ask any camper. Here is a volume that tells how. Included are chapters on making interesting and attractive objects of nuts, or shells, of twigs and branches, of gourds, pine cones, leather, metal, paper, rubber, and other materials. This volume is simply full of ideas and should be invaluable for the camp or school craft or hobby studio. The materials are "low-cost" as claimed in the title, and the directions clear. You will like the sketches and diagrams, too, which are given in abundance.

* * *

Two more volumes added to the Harper Hobby Series: "Leathercraft as a Hobby," by Clifford Pyle ($1.75), and "Practical Wood-Carving Projects," by Enid Bell ($2), both published by Harper and Brothers, New York, are useful for camp or school, and as hobby project books suited also to home and hobby group use. Both are books for amateurs, both offer abundant suggestions concerning easy things to make in the line of useful and decorative objects, both are generously illustrated with diagrams and sketches. The tools in both cases are described, and the amateur then taken through the early steps of their use. In the case of the leatherwork, after a preliminary discussion of leathers and their uses, the author tells what tools to buy and how much to pay for them, gives detailed instruction in clear text and scores of working drawings on methods of skiving, cutting, embossing, tooling, stamping, dyeing, lacing, braiding, weaving, and all matters involved in transforming a piece of hide into an artistic, useful article. The tooling, appliqueing of gold leaf, and the cutout work seemed to this reader most fascinating, and the objects made thereby, including book bindings, book ends, and various kinds of cases, very attractive.

The wood-carving volume goes a little more deeply into its craft. After six chapters in which are discussed the essentials of equipment and their care, kinds of woods and their best uses, the elements of suitable design, and some simple preliminary exercises, the hobbyist is then started to work on actual projects, receiving detailed instruction on how to do them as he proceeds. The development of skill is thus made easy and interesting by tying it in with the thrill of seeing a useful, carved object gradually take shape. Most attractive to this reader were the chapters at the end on carving in the round and on relief panels. Supplementary designs are also given at the end of the wood-carving book. Both volumes are useful, stimulating, practical, and form worthy additions to the craft or hobby bookshelf. **M. J. T.**

Script Exchange Catalog

A fourth edition of the Script Exchange Catalog lists 513 dramatic scripts, all available for loan. Subjects include children's radio programs, government, history, holidays, Latin American literature and science. Transcribed programs available in platter form through the exchange are listed. Address Educational Radio Script Exchange, U. S. Office of Education, Washington. Price 10 cents.

List of Free Films

A list of free films and recommended literature which have been found useful in the schools of Duluth, Hibbing, and Virginia, Minnesota, has been prepared by the Visual Education Section, Northeast Division, Minnesota Education Association. The list contains approximately 100 films, with descriptions adapted from the H. W. Wilson film catalogue service. It may be obtained by sending 10 cents to Mr. M. I. Smith, Hibbing High School, Hibbing, Minnesota.

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Once Linked With the Rule of the Hickory Stick Discipline Now Taught as Social Attitude

Mere Outward Conformity Therefore Not the Real Goal. Can You Maintain Discipline? Courtesy, Friendliness, and Humor Help

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When father went to school, he and the other boys deemed it a mark of weakness not to have been "licked by the Principal." But times have changed. School discipline is no longer construed as the maintenance of physical conformity to rule. Instead, it is an attitude of mind conducive to gainful work in the classroom. It is a willingness to learn which the the class as a whole manifests toward the problem or activity in which they are engaged. It is such as to militate against the picture of the boy of twelve whose thoughts are over at the ball park while he sits unobtrusively at the back of the room.

"Is she a good disciplinarian?" was once the first question of the superintendent who was judging the qualifications of a new teacher. Today he wants to know if she can teach young people as ably as she can teach mathematics. The modern teacher is expected to guide and counsel the young.

Teach so interestingly that students have no time to be bad. Reward their socially acceptable conduct until you have killed the sport in misbehavior. Close your eyes to many petty offenses. Suppose Jim's thoughts are miles away; or perhaps he is busy drawing Mary's profile. So long as the rest of the class is not being disturbed by his inattention, the teacher does not "see." Talk to him later in private. Meanwhile you have not needlessly diverted the attention of the entire class because of Jim's drawing, and you have given the majority the satisfaction of an uninterrupted explanation.

Carefully Chose Her Approach

An eighth-grade teacher achieved quite extraordinary results with a rowdy class on the first day of school. When they failed to respond, she announced she would like to have a heart-to-heart talk with them. This approach had a human appeal. She came from behind her desk, took a chair facing the class, and lowered her voice to a tone of friendly intimacy. From some of the worst offenders she called for suggestions. This talk was the germ of a committee of student members who held office for six-weeks periods. The chief duty of the committee chairman was the traditional opening of school. He had to choose and read the daily Bible selection and lead the Lord's prayer. Rowdyism vanished. A telephone in the room connected with the main office. Any infraction of the rules of courtesy by the child whose particular duty it was to answer the phone served as a constant and ubiquitous object lesson in politeness.

The high school teacher, especially, must try to bear in mind that the majority of the students in her group are reaching out to establish independence of thought. Too often teachers rebuke students' too positive statements as evidence of impertinence and disrespect. While they should not be allowed to run rampant a courteous reminder that a rewording of their position would be more tactful avoids the uncomfortable feeling on the part of both teacher and pupils that the class is taking advantage.

Courtesy and a Sense of Humor

Courtesy is an invaluable influence for breeding courtesy. Next in importance is a sense of humor One of my most successful teachers was a mild woman of thirty-five whose consideration for young people and whose tactful success in saving them from embarrassing predicaments won their universal esteem. And all this without sacrifice of a rigorous scholastic standard. A pencil rap brought the class to order; a gracious smile greeted us; and work proceeded at once.

During one of her classes, Bob Williams, age 16, was giving an oral report on "Camp Cooking." At the close of his enthusiastic talk, Miss D—— inquired interestedly, "Williams, do you cook yourself?" Quickly came the retort, "No, Ma'am, I don't cook myself, but I do cook some things." The class rocked with laughter and Miss D— —joined heartily in the fun. Almost as quickly the room came to order. We were slightly embarrassed when we realized that the cause of this outburst had been a quip at the expense of one who so carefully avoided embarrassing us.

The rule of the hickory-stick had its merits; the rule of intuitive guidance ushers in a more modern concept of discipline. G. C.

For Teaching Geography

An annotated compilation of "Free and Inexpensive Visual Aids for Use in the Teaching of World Geography" has been prepared by James W. Brown and published by the Department of Education of the State of Washington. This publication has appeared in response to a demand on the part of Washington teachers for a concise and rather complete listing of visual materials available for the teaching in this field.

Detail of a Camp Audience

We are told that these young campers at Camp Harmonia, Willoughby, Ohio, are listening to WPA hillbillies. Whatever they are seeing and hearing, their interest seems intense; and what is more straightforward than the audience reactions of a group of small boys! Summer camping is almost over and soon thousands of campers will return home. The adjustment during those days between the active, community life of camp, and the regular life of school is sometimes difficult. A thought to special treats, planned activities, giving opportunities to contribute to the family welfare, may make all the difference. There need be no letdown of the good life, either in activities or in behavior. These are new and more responsible children that will soon be welcomed home.

Telling the Children About Art

A Lecturer in Art Appreciation Shows Some of Her Methods

London

By Cora J. Gordon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

After trying various methods in teaching art appreciation to children I soon found they were interested in what a painter was trying to do with a mere flat piece of canvas.

Mrs. Gordon, who is said to be in demand all over the British Isles as a lecturer on art, dashes off this sketch of herself and what she calls a "semicircle of wide-staring, childish eyes."

To interest them in the recession, or "going back" feeling, I told the Hans Andersen story of the Dream King who put the little boy's feet on the edge of the picture and let him walk into it. As a child I had loved the story, but my little audience looked noncommittal, as if they were thinking: "You can't tread your way into a flat picture and who wants to anyway?" But when I showed how depth came out of perspective and through color handling their eyes sparkled. They woke up still further when I showed what clever composition did for results.

Accept The Abstract

Abstract art, which so often infuriates adults, is, I find, accepted without difficulty by the children. They either like or don't like the pattern, and don't worry as to whether it is legitimate art or not. I did not point out beauties in the pictures but stuck to the painters' problems, as children usually have a very honest esthetic sense of their own.

When asking them to choose their favorite pictures I had to look out for obstacles. They might choose something they didn't like in order to please me. An education officer told me of a school which was visited by a famous writer on art who was much impressed by the girls' taste. "We soon knew what to vote for," they said afterwards. "Anything we really hated was sure to be right."

Nevertheless, there were several prime favorites chosen for their beauty. To my surprise one was a painting by Dufy, a witty, calligraphic, and quite unreal description of a little farm on a hot day.

When the local teachers are enlightened a visiting lecturer can go far with their classes. But many teachers are almost as ignorant as the children and need more care, as they have allowed their natural childish appreciation to wither under the evil of commonplace critical standards. At Southampton two go-ahead young teachers told me that though their school possessed a large collection of expensive school prints, ranging from Rembrandt to Van Gogh, both teachers and children loathed almost the whole lot.

The Ones They Disliked Most

"If only you could come and talk to us about them," they said. I arrived to find an excited audience of 60 or so and an equal number of prints. After choosing out my favorites I suggested that the class should pick the ones they disliked the most.

"Now," I said, "we'll put them one by one on the easel and get the children to criticize them. The first picture was a flowerpiece.

"Now why don't you like this one—you liked that other flower painting," said I.

Up went a hand. "Too many flowers in the vase," piped a disapproving voice.

One can usually guess what a grown-up is likely to say about contemporary art. But the unexpected twists of the childish outlook force one's own thought into unaccustomed channels. I had to think quickly.

"There are changing fashions even in flower arrangement," I answered. "Seventy years ago big things were in fashion, full crinolines, big posies. You got the feeling as if a lot of purses stuffed with gold were tossed into your lap." The small critic seemed satisfied.

Breaking Rules

Another hand was raised.

"Please, it's right in the middle of the picture."

This proved that the child had grasped what I said as I was taking them round the picture exhibition. I had spoken about the play of uneven proportions, especially stressing the universal interest in what has been called "The Golden Section."

I pointed out that great artists of all ages had often demolished rules held in honor by their predecessors to add to the resources of art. You can't explore new effects and keep all "rules." But I added that while the arrangement of objects was in the middle of the picture that of the color scheme was not, which gave a sort of double interest.

"It's on a silly part of the table," said another child.

She was right. Placed on a corner at the edge it was sure to be knocked over. Yet the slanting lines of the table were important in the composition. But all the same I was left with a feeling that the over-conscious placing did make one feel slightly uncomfortable. Perhaps the matter-of-fact child had revealed a weak spot. It was certainly a more sensible criticism than the average grown-up quibble about some fiddling nicety of drawing.

When the Children Come Home From Camp

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

In the July 27 issue of The Christian Science Monitor there appeared an article telling of the advantages summer camps offer to children. This made me want to add how the parents are benefited and what valuable traits the children bring home with them after a period at camp.

My two boys, aged 13 and 7, spent a month at camp, after which the entire family went to a cottage at the seashore. Feeling the need of peace and quiet, it was a joy to have the pleasant company of two boys with a helpful attitude and co-operative spirit gained at camp, and to find the many ways in which they contributed of their camp experience in making every one happy. At meal time they naturally took turns setting the table, waiting on table, and clearing up afterwards. In the morning they needed no urging to make their beds and sweep the porch on which they slept, this routine to be followed by inspection by the Daddy, who marked them as at camp. Best of all was their willingness to keep a rest period after lunch. In this period they sometimes read or napped, while the rest of the family felt the benefit of the quiet hour.

This camp spirit brought into the life of the family enabled us to return home refreshed and happy, and with an added sense of companionship of two boys who had added so much to the harmony of the home.

(Mrs.) E. W. P.

* * *

A United Parental Front

Michigan

Dear Parent Column:

Yes, Dads are parents too. Sometimes we men are accused of shifting the responsibility of raising the children to our women-folk. But in this enlightened age there is emerging a very important fact—we as individuals must learn to express the qualities of both father and mother, regardless of whether we are known to the world as male or female. True, the masculine approach to a problem is often quite different from that of the feminine.

Whenever my wife and I have disagreed as to procedure we have held a "meeting" at which were read citations from our beloved religious books including the Bible.

Out of these experiences has grown the desire to seek the advice of other parents in gaining a better understanding of child welfare. Is it wise to follow closely child-training authorities? If so, what books have proved helpful in guiding our charges past the snares and pitfalls? Or, on the other hand, is it wiser to meet each situation as it arises with all the love and intelligence at our command? (Mr.) K. E.

A Saturday Column

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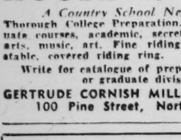
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The Home Forum

"W. I. Goods"

ONCE ON A now obscure city street, once over the door of a back-country general store, once on a building where a store had been, I have seen, almost obliterated by weather, the sign: "W. I. Goods Sold Here," and I have wondered what it meant.

Several years ago, with a little time to spare, I went into the dingy grocery store that had missed the city's tide of trade. The storekeeper handed me the box of crackers that was my excuse for asking a question. "W. I. goods?" he repeated. He straightened up and braced his hands against his lumbar ribs, then reached to the shelf behind him and took down a familiar package of brown sugar. "That's W. I. goods. And that," matching the sugar with a tin of molasses.

"I guess there were other kinds of W. I. goods—things I don't keep. Wet goods, I imagine, but I don't sell 'em. Coconuts—logwood—of course I can give you salt."

"But what does the sign mean?" I persisted.

"Listen." He folded himself into a half-standing, half-sitting posture. "About the time of the Revolution and for a while after, sea-captains along the coast here did a good business with the islands in the Caribbees. They took down salt fish and pretty nearly everything they had and, what they got back in trade, they sold around to the storekeepers hereabouts. They called it W. I. goods. West Indy, of course. In the old sense, I don't exactly keep W. I. goods, though some of the things here likely enough came from the West Indies. But I kind of liked to keep the old sign. It must be seventy-five years old."

* * *

Not long after, as we drove into a little village, we came upon the sign again.

What caught our attention first was the alluring fact that an auction was going on. Cars parked on both sides of the road, a crowd in front of a plain wooden building, the monotonous accompaniment of a hoarse voice, all proclaimed an auction.

Set along the stoop of the building and on the sward near by was a miscellany of articles, boxes, casks, firkins. Across the road, in the doorway of a farmhouse, was a tent, and from it were emerging contented lunchers with sandwiches and steaming cups.

Food, plus an auction, would probably have spelled Stop to us, even if I had not spied on the weatherbeaten sign of the building "W. I. Goods." That was irresistible. We parked our car between a modish beach-wagon and a milk truck and hurried along a dusty path, drawn by the smell of food, the auctioneer's voice, and the sign.

At first the auctioneer prevailed. "Fifty cents for this bolt of cambric that hain't been touched for fifty years. Who'll make it sixty, make it seventy, make it eighty—Anyone make it eighty, eighty I hear, make it ninety. Make it a dollar? Make it ninety-five? Ninety-five I hear—going, going, gone to the lady in the pink hat. What am I offered for—"

* * *

And so on. Lest the patter put us to sleep after our long ride, we went across to the refreshment tent. An old gentleman, whose sandwich I held while he dropped an extra lump of sugar in his cup, told us the unusual history of the goods that were being sold.

"Yes, ma'am. Those things have been locked up in that store for fifty years and never touched till three-four weeks ago."

The old gentleman consented to sit down between us and continued his story. "You see, the storekeeper here in Civil War times, he had just one son. Some girls, but only one son; and, when he got word that his son wan't coming home from Gettysburg, he just pulled down the shades, locked the door, and never went into the store again, nor never let anyone else go in. Molasses worked in the hogshead. Potatoes sprouted in the bin. Mice moved in and raised their families on food humans would have liked. Yes, sir-ree, ma'am.

"It was a sight. I can tell you, because I saw it when the storekeeper's next of kin inherited the place a little while back and broke the door in—well—

* * *

"Anyway, there was some things that heat and cold didn't effect, nor mice nor mold. Iron rakes, copper kettles, shirts and pants, dress goods and such weren't so much changed, and the heir—now, what's his name? Bless *me*, how I do forget—the heir, anyhow, decided to have an auction. Say, you oughter have seen how folks will bid just on a straw hat that a farmer would hardly wear in the hayfield. They keep saying the things are so *quaint*! And I guess they are." He drained his cup.

"What about the W. I. goods?" I asked. "Were there any of those left?"

"W. I. goods? I told you about the molasses working in the hogshead, didn't I? And sugar—say, you know what W. I. goods were? You do? I'm surprised because there ain't many folks do, nowadays. I rather guess, if there is any W. I. goods left, they ain't worth much, not anyway usable."

We thanked him for his information. "Pleased to have met you," he said with dignity, and we crossed over to make a closer inspection of the articles on sale. It was a musty, antique assortment of the humdrum wares of a country store in the later '60's, with a few pieces of glass, copper, and brass interesting to collectors, much more that was of interest to a collector of social and economic data, and its dinginess a little glossed by the romance of its long sequestration.

Of course, there were no W. I. goods on sale; but I did see the sugar barrel, and sugar like rock candy.

* * *

That, as I said, happened several years ago. I am still hoping that somewhere, in a village that has escaped change, or on a city street that business has all but forsaken, I shall again see one of those faded signs.

Not that there is anything of particular interest in the commonplace commodities for which the sign usually stood, but the initials have an exotic hint when their meaning is made clear; a hint of something foreign and strange to homely Yankee store fronts.

"W. I. Goods" symbolizes the enterprise of early sea-captains, who were often shipbuilders, too, and almost always, for a part of the year, farmers. Along the broad tidal rivers of Maine and the indentations of Cape Cod, up the Connecticut River to the head of navigation, was many a man who built his little craft, furnished it with homemade equipment, and set sail for the Caribbean. If he came from Connecticut, he might carry a load of onions, string upon string, or other country produce. When he returned, he had molasses, damp brown sugar, and salt. He might have coconuts and raisins, indigo and logwood for the making of dye—West Indian products which went inland to the stores that supplied the hill towns. Sometimes, when the captain retired from the sea, he became the storekeeper.

Or his West Indian cargo might be sent from New England to foreign ports—from Beverly, Massachusetts, let us say, to Archangel on the White Sea.

* * *

It must be admitted that too close an examination of his cargo dispels some of the romance. Muscovado sugar, for example, always had for me a strange alluring sound, as of something fit for famous banqueting halls, until the dictionary told me that muscovado was nothing in the world but raw sugar, a wholly unrefined form of brown sugar. Equally did "firestones" kindle my imagination with visions of opalescent gems, until I read that firestones were only pieces of flint to be used in lighting fires.

Perhaps one reason why "W. I. Goods," for all their homeliness, are tinged with romance is that the West Indian trade, especially in the non-reciprocal period from the end of the Revolution to 1830, was contraband and hazardous, and the Yankee captains who brought home the goods were true adventurers.

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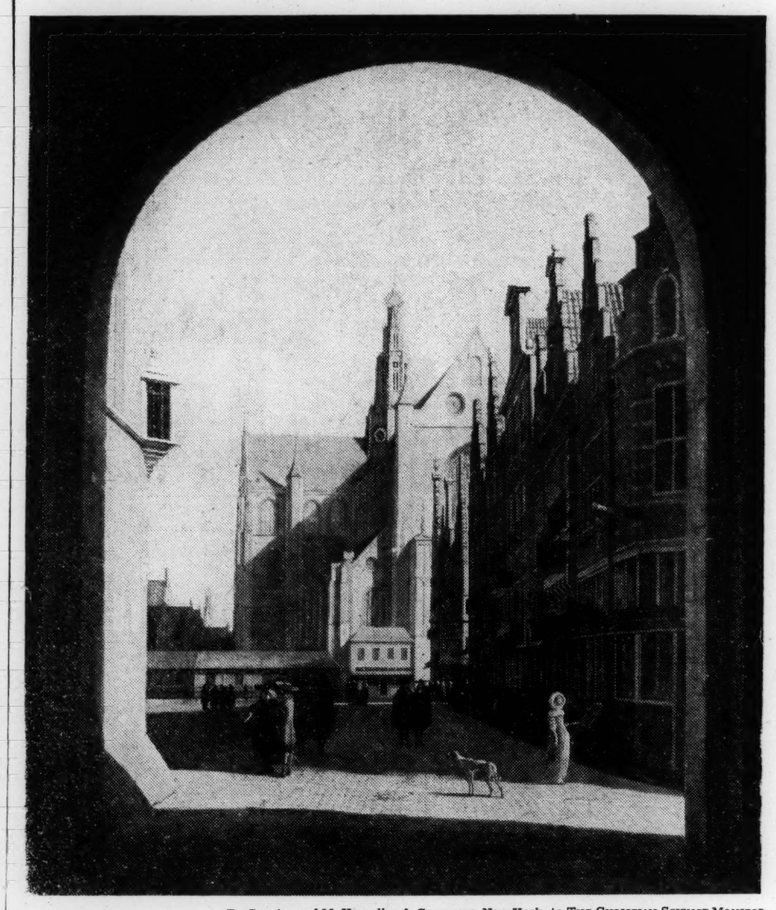
He Would Repeat Amsterdam

GOETHE SPOKE TO ME of a book on Peter the Great, by Ségur, which had interested him, and given him much light.

"The situation of Petersburg," said he, "is quite unpardonable; especially when we reflect that the ground rises in the neighbourhood, and that the Emperor could have had a city free from all this trouble arising from overflow of the stream, if he had but gone a little higher up, and had only had the haven in this low place. . . . There stood also an old tree, with various marks from times when the waters had risen to a great height. But all this was in vain; the Emperor stood to his whim, and had the tree cut down, that it might not bear witness against him.

"You will confess such conduct is very strange in so great a man. Do you know how I explain it?—Man cannot cast aside his youthful impressions; and this principle goes so far, that even defects to which he is accustomed in his early years and in the midst of which he has passed his happiest time, remain so dear to him that he is dazzled and cannot perceive any fault. Thus would Peter the Great repeat Amsterdam, so dear to his youth, in a metropolis at the mouth of the Neva; as the Dutch are always tempted to build new Amsterdams over and over again in their new possessions."—ECKERMANN, in "Conversations With Goethe."



By Courtesy of M. Knoedler & Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE GREAT CHURCH AT HAARLEM": *A Painting by Gerrit Berckeheyde*

THIS VIEW of the Public Square of Haarlem, although painted in the middle of the seventeenth century, looks very much as it still did before the recent occupation by the German army. To the right are tall brick houses with stepped gables overlooking the square and bearing the signs of the various trades carried on inside. In the background rises the *Groote Kerk*, or The Great Church, which is one of the most famous in Holland, and dates from the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. The organ within was long considered the largest and finest in existence, and is still celebrated for the sweetness of its tone. Other buildings around the same square are the Town Hall and the *Vleeschhal*, or meat market, built in 1602, which now contains the archives.

Haarlem, which was a prosperous town in the middle of the twelfth century, received its first charter from William II in 1245. Though a peace-loving town, it has had a stormy history. It played a considerable part in the wars of Holland with the Frisians. In 1492 it was captured by the insurgent peasants of North Holland, was re-taken by the Duke of Saxony; in 1572 joined the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain, but was forced to surrender to Frederick of Toledo. In 1577 it was again captured by William of Orange and permanently incorporated in the United Netherlands.

The town experienced great prosperity in the seventeenth century, and its life and people are recorded in its notable collection of paintings by Frans Hals.

Schaar U aan Gods Zijde

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN ZIJN BERGREDE (Mattheüs 6:24) heeft Christus Jezus gezegd: „Niemand kan twee heeren dienen; want òf hij zal den éénen haten en den anderen liefhebben, òf hij zal den éénen aanhangen en den anderen verachten. Gij kunt niet God dienen en den mammon." En in het Evangelie van Lucas (18:19) verklaart de Wegwijzer in de volgende woorden, dat God het eenig goede is: „Niemand is goed dan één, namelijk God." Hij schaarde zich onder alle omstandigheden aan de zijde van God, het goede, zelfs toen hij, volgens het sterfelijk geloof, een nederlaag leed.

Toen Jezus, op dien droevigen nacht in den hof van Gethsemané, gevangen werd genomen, verbood hij Simon Petrus naar stoffelijke wapenen te grijpen om hem te verdedigen. De kruisiging van Jezus—den besten mensch, die ooit op aarde heeft geleefd—werd door het sterfelijk geloof als een overwinning beschouwd. Hij echter wist, dat de mensch in God leeft en door zijn opstanding en de gemeenschap met zijn volgelingen na dit gebeuren, heeft hij ontwijfelbaar de waarheid bewezen, dat het leven eeuwig is.

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, schrijft in haar leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] (blz. 167): „Het is niet verstandig, een weifelende of halfslachtige houding aan te nemen of te verwachten, dat men even goed met Geest als met stof, met Waarheid als met dwaling kan werken." De Christelijke Wetenschap leert, hoe stervelingen zich kunnen scharen aan de zijde van God, van den Geest en de Waarheid, en niet aan die van het kwaad, de dwaling. Deze Wetenschap verklaart, dat God goed is. En omdat goed en kwaad tegengestelden zijn, kunnen wij ons niet aan beide zijden tegelijk scharen.

Als wij er naar streven aan Gods zijde te staan, dan is het in de eerste plaats noodig, dat wij Zijn alheid en de daaruit voortkomende nietsheid—de onwerkelijkheid—van het kwaad gaan zien en erkennen. In het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap (blz., 587) omschrijft Mrs. Eddy „het goede" als „God; de Geest; de Almacht; de alwetendheid; de alomtegenwoordigheid; alle werking." Men lette op het voorvoegsel „al", dat hier „alles" beteekent. Indien God Alles is, dan kan er ook naast Hem niets anders bestaan. De waarde van deze verklaring ligt in het feit, dat wij er de bruikbaarheid van kunnen bewijzen, als wij dezen regel in onze dagelijksche ondervindingen praktisch gaan toepassen.

Een beoefenaar van de Christelijke Wetenschap werd eens naar een fabriek in het buitenland gezonden om enkele moeilijkheden, die zich daar hadden voorgedaan, uit den weg te ruimen. Toen hij daar aankwam, werd hij ontvangen door de vertegenwoordigers der werklieden, die hem hun bezwaren voorlegden. Hij luisterde geduldig naar hen en vroeg hun daarna met hem te willen samenwerken, evenals hij dat ook met hen zou doen, in zijn pogen om een rechtvaardige oplossing voor de moeilijkheden te vinden. Elk probleem dat hun in den weg kwam, beschouwde deze beoefenaar van de Christelijke Wetenschap van uit het standpunt, dat God, het goede, almachtig is. Zijn gedachten schaarden zich aan de zijde van God, het goede, met het gevolg, dat men tot een harmonische oplossing kwam. Het resultaat hiervan was, dat de zaak binnen zeer korten tijd tot grooten bloei geraakte; de geldelijke moeilijkheden, waarin de fabriek gewikkeld was geweest, werden overwonnen, en, wat nog het belangrijkste was, er ontstond een kameraadschappelijke geest tusschen de gelukkige en tevreden werklieden.

Alle storingen in het wereldgebeuren komen voort uit het verkeerde geloof, dat het kwaad macht heeft en aanwezig is, en uit het geloof, dat God ver van ons af zou zijn. Indien wij echter, ieder in eigen ondervinding, bij machte zijn te bewijzen, dat onze moeilijkheden worden opgelost als wij ons aan Gods zijde scharen, dan zullen ook de wereldproblemen, die ons toch allen aangaan, op dezelfde wijze kunnen worden opgelost.

Vergeefs hebben de menschen getracht op een stoffelijken grondslag tot een duurzamen vrede te komen. Maar nog nooit hebben overheersching, onderdrukking, onverdraagzaamheid en bloedvergieten den wel-denkenden mensch van zijn doel af kunnen brengen om zich aan Gods zijde te scharen. In de geschiedenis zijn er verschillende gevallen bekend van personen, die, terwille van dit ideaal, zelfs hun stoffelijk leven hebben opgeofferd. Al mogen zij ook volgens den stoffelijken zin een nederlaag hebben geleden, het geestelijk goede, dat altijd aanwezig is in het menschelijk bewustzijn, kan nooit worden uitgebluscht. Hierdoor kunnen wij verzekerd zijn van een uiteindelijke, een volstrekte overwinning over alle kwaad.

In II Corinthiërs 6 vers 2 heeft de Apostel Paulus gezegd: „. . . Zie, nu is het de welaangename tijd, zie, nu is het de dag der zaligheid." Op blz. 39 van het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap verklaart Mrs. Eddy dezen tekst als volgt: „[Paulus] bedoelde hiermede niet, dat de menschen zich nu moeten voorbereiden voor een verlossing, of veiligheid, in een toekomstige wereld, maar dat het nu de tijd is om deze verlossing in geest en in leven te ondervinden". De menschheid kan zich dus reeds in dit leven en nù aan de zijde van God, het goede, scharen, en dit kan gebeuren door den enkeling en door allen te zamen, nationaal zoowel als internationaal. Het Leven is God en de mensch heeft, als kind van God, zijn bestaan in Hem. Het leven dat Het Leven, God, weerspiegelt, is geestelijk en eeuwig en is daarom van hooge waarde. En wanneer en waar menschen er ook naar streven, het goede te brengen aan allen, zonder onderscheid, moeten zij zich aan Gods zijde scharen en alleen van dat standpunt uit werken.

Mrs. Eddy schrijft op blz. 480 van *Wetenschap en Gezondheid:* „Indien zonde, ziekte en dood als nietsheid werden begrepen, zouden zij verdwijnen. Evenals nevel zich voor de zon oplost, zoo zou het kwaad verdwijnen voor de werkelijkheid van het goede"; en op de volgende bladzijde gaat zij verder: „Van hoe groot belang is het dus het goede als de werkelijkheid te kiezen." Dat het goede oppermachtig is, zal hoe langer hoe meer worden beseft, als steeds meer menschen in hun dagelijksche werkzaamheden de woorden van het volgende gezang in praktijk zullen gaan brengen [Christian Science Hymnal No. 296],

„Op met Christus ter victorie,
Schaar U bij God en win!"

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Siding With God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus declared (Matthew 6:24): "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." And the Way-shower declared God to be the only good when he said, as recorded in Luke's Gospel (18:19), "None is good, save one, that is, God." He sided with God, good, under all circumstances, even when, according to mortal belief, he was suffering defeat.

When, on that sad night in the garden of Gethsemane, Jesus was taken prisoner, he forbade Simon Peter to resort to material means for his defense. Mortal belief claimed a victory when Jesus—the best man that ever lived on earth—was crucified. He, however, knew that man lives in God, and he proved beyond doubt the truth of eternal life in his resurrection, and in communing with his disciples after this event.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 167), "It is not wise to take a halting and half-way position or to expect to work equally with Spirit and matter, Truth and error." Christian Science shows mortals how to side with God, Spirit, Truth, and not with evil, error. This Science declares that God is good. And since good and evil are opposites, one cannot side with both.

In seeking to side with God, one's first need is to see and acknowledge His allness and the consequent nothingness—the unreality—of evil. In the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy defines "good" (p. 587) as "God; Spirit; omnipotence; omniscience; omnipresence; omni-action." To be noted here is the prefix "omni," meaning all. Since God is All, there can be nothing besides Him. The value of this statement lies in the fact that one may prove its utility by practical application in daily experience.

A student of Christian Science was once sent to a mill in a foreign country to settle some difficulties which had arisen. On arriving at the factory, he was met by deputies of the employees, who told him of their grievances. The student listened patiently, and then asked them to cooperate with him, as he would do with them, in an effort to come to a righteous solution of the difficulties. Every problem that confronted them, the student considered on the basis of the omnipotence of God, good. His thought sided with God, good, and harmony was established. This resulted in a very short time in the development of a flourishing factory, in the solution of the financial difficulties in which the factory had been involved, and last, but not least, in establishing a sense of fellowship among happy and contented workmen.

All the world's troubles arise from the false belief in a powerful and present evil, and a far-away God. But if, in his personal experience, one is able to prove that siding with God solves his problems, then world problems, in which every individual has a stake, may be solved in the same way.

Men have tried in vain to establish peace on a material basis. But domination, suppression, intolerance, and bloodshed have never been able to turn the right-thinking individual away from the purpose to side with God. History records that many have sacrificed even their human lives for this ideal. Though according to material sense they may seem to have been defeated, the spiritual good which is inherent in the human consciousness can never be quenched. This assures ultimately a complete victory over all evil.

The Apostle Paul said (II Corinthians 6:2), "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." On page 39 of the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy interprets this passage as meaning, "not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life." Therefore, here and now mankind can side with God, good, individually, collectively, nationally, and internationally. Life is God, and man, as His offspring, has his being in Him. The life which reflects Life, God, spiritual and eternal, is therefore precious. And wherever mankind are trying to bring good to all, without discrimination, they need to work from the standpoint of siding with God.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 480): "If sin, sickness, and death were understood as nothingness, they would disappear. As vapor melts before the sun, so evil would vanish before the reality of good;" and she continues on the next page, "How important, then, to choose good as the reality!" The realization of the supremacy of good will come when, in their daily activities, more and more people put into practice these words from a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 296),

"On with Christ to victory go,
O side with God, and win!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Pocket Sundials

AFTER THE INVENTION of the inclined gnomon sundial, all other kinds disappeared with great rapidity. A pocket sundial became as necessary, even among the common people, as the cheap pocket watch is today.

"A fool, a fool! I met a fool i' the forest," exclaimed the melancholy Jaques after a stroll in the forest of Arden; and he described the fellow with some surprise:

"And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And, looking on it with lack lustre eye,
Says very wisely, *It is ten o'clock.*"

The sight of a motley fool taking solar observations so far from civilization may well have astonished Jaques; but the incident serves to show us how commonly pocket sundials were employed, even in Elizabethan times.

A stationary sundial, once set, requires no further adjustments. It may be read with a minimum of trouble. But when solar instruments began to be used as traveling clocks, their owners suffered from a number of inconveniences. To begin with they must be adjusted for the various latitudes of the Earth's surface, and for this purpose extra dials were made part of the regular equipment. Then the observer must know the direction of true north, or he could not tell time at all. Today we can as easily find time by direct observation on the Sun or a star as we can find north by the same means; but that was not true for the wanderers of Elizabethan times. To remedy this defect, portable dials were often equipped with magnetic compasses. If Touchstone knew the difference between true and magnetic north, he was probably right when he quoth very wisely that it was ten o'clock.—From "Stars and Men," by STEPHEN A. and MARGARET L. IONIDES. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

When Once the World

When, once upon a time, the world reversed,
When suddenly the flowers were in me
Instead of in the fields; when, in a city
Floored with stone instead of grass,
Nourished by pity,
A garden came to pass,
Where no blade sprang I found the flower and tree.

The miracle was this: in one small room
A world of worlds more starry than the night,
Drenched in the rich perfume
Of all remembered poems of the past
And those that were before the past began,
Opened and spread and ran,
Till all of me was bright.

The nearest branch was on the farthest rim
Of urban property. Yet there I heard
Songs rise and float
That would have burst
The nightingale's thin throat.
The world reversed.
Within me sprang the flower, the star, the bird.

PEARL STRACHAN

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Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1940

Fishhouse to Playhouse Is Little Theater Story at Provincetown

Began in Provincetown 25 years ago and made an Irishman with a trunk full of plays famous.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 17—A fishhouse that was wabbly and two unknown plays that were not, furnished the starting point here just 25 years ago, of the so-called Little Theater movement that spread over this country and Europe and today claims at least 53 summer theaters in New England carrying on a tradition.

Playwrights began it; not actors or managers. Susan Glaspell had written a play called "Suppressed Desires," and another playwright, Neith Boyce, was wondering when she would see the curtain go up on "Constancy," a play she had written.

"Let's give them ourselves," settled it.

The home of Hutchins Hapgood, Neith Boyce's husband, was offered—and no less person than Robert Edmund Jones set the stage.

Reverse Views for Sets

The two plays were given in the simplest manner possible—no hint of the elaborate Jones sets to come. When "Constancy" was performed the audience was asked to sit in the living room facing the veranda which opened on the sea, for the script called for a sea background. When it came time for "Suppressed Desires," the audience was transferred to the veranda and faced the living room so that it could represent the interior required by the play.

Susan Glaspell's husband was George Cram Cook, an author who was somewhat of a visionary. He had often talked of a "dream city," in which there was to be a theater; a whole community working together developing unsuspected talents. What followed then was natural outgrowth of this idea.

Years later, in a book called "The Road to the Temple," Susan Glaspell described the birth and growth of the Wharf Theater. After that first performance, she says, "people were hurt who were not invited to the first performance and so we decided to give them again."

Fishhouse Becomes Playhouse

"Margaret Steele had taken for studio the old fishhouse out at the end of the Mary Heaton Vorse wharf, across from our house. She let us have this, so more people could come," continues Miss Glaspell's account.

For that second performance George Cram Cook wrote a comedy satirizing typical Provincetown Bohemians called "Change Your Style," and the other play "Contemporaries," was by Wilbur Steele. That was the end of the first season of the Provinceton Players.

This early season is often grayed in the brilliance of the next summer. It might so easily have ended with a few talented people giving one or two plays each season for the entertainment of friends.

But forces were at work in the nature of George Cram Cook. He saw things on a large scale, he wanted to do more than merely write a play now and then. He said, "I must act, organize, accomplish, embody my ideal in stubborn material things which must be shaped to it with energy and toil."

There was something of the spirit of a crusade for the new drama in the air and Mr. Cook was in the center of it. "One man cannot produce drama," he wrote, "true drama is born only of one feeling animating all the members of a clan—a spirit shared by all and expressed by the few for all."

They overhauled the old wharf that second spring. They took out a lot of gear, an old boat, oars, and nets and anchors, bought lumber and with several friends falling to, the fishhouse soon became a theater that seated 90 people. There was no electricity so they hung kerosene lamps from the rafters.

After alterations they met at Susan Glaspell's house to read plays. Someone said:

"There's a young Irishman who has taken a shack up the street. He's got a whole trunk full of plays." "Trunk full" didn't sound too encouraging. Terry Carlin, another Irishman of parts, said:

"I don't write, I just think and sometimes talk, but this chap O'Neill now—"

And So—O'Neill

The young Irish chap took two plays from his "trunk full" and came up to the house—but he wouldn't read them to the group. Someone else had to do that and while it was being done Mr. O'Neill slipped out to the kitchen to be alone.

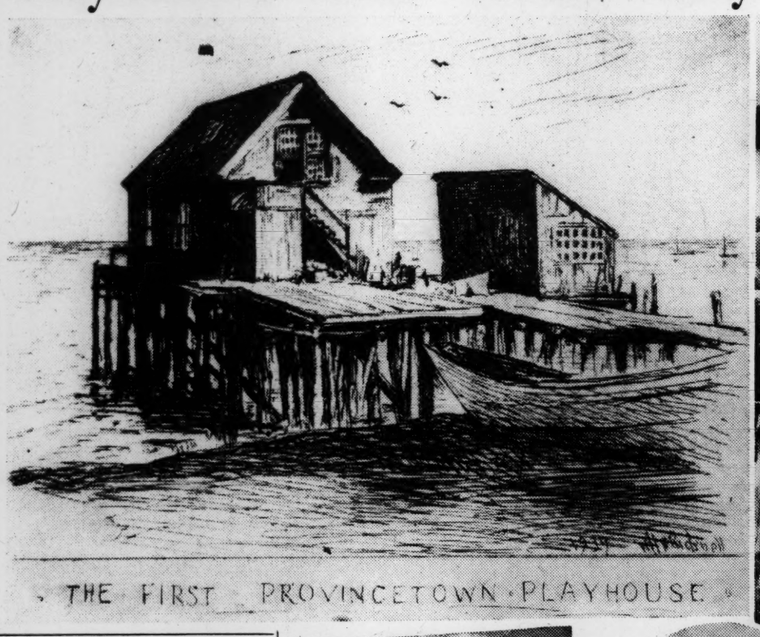
But he was not alone when the reading was finished.

Susan Glaspell said: "When I heard 'Bound East for Cardiff' I knew what we were for."

The sea was a good friend to Eugene O'Neill on that first night, for "Bound East for Cardiff," called for the sound of sea and there it was under the piling of the fishhouse theater, beating spray up against the floor; and outside a bell buoy sounded in the harbor. It was a memorable evening in the theater by all accounts.

After that evening the future of the Provincetown Players was assured—and also the future of a young Irishman with a "trunk full" of plays.

John Ritchey



THE FIRST PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE

Fram an etching by W. H. W. Bicknell; By a Staff Photographer

Today and Yesterday

(1) The first Provincetown Playhouse. (2) Provincetown Harbor. (3) Susan Glaspell, author of "The Morning Is Near Us." (4) Eugene O'Neill, playwright.

Employers to Be Quizzed On Wage Plans for Draft

Poll of 300 to 400 major employers in Boston on what they plan to do about employees who are drafted into military service or called up for extended duty with the National Guard will be made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce within the next fortnight, it was learned today.

Originally the inquiry was to have gone out around the middle of last month but the prospect of passage of conscription and the National Guard bill held it up until the possibilities of military service became clearer.

The same issue is forecast as likely to come before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

A number of employers apparently are turning toward the policy just announced by the Boston Edison Co. of pledging all employees that they will make every effort to give them their same jobs back when they finish their term of service.

If, however, the legislation passed in Washington requires employers to give back their jobs to men going into the military service, then obviously the local poll will be dispensed with as unnecessary.

Previously the problem of pay during brief term military service came before industry here through a resolution of the Board of Directors of the National Manufacturers' Association and a report of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York.

The resolution, quoted in the July issue of Industry, published by the Associated Industries, recommended that manufacturers who were members of the association, wherever possible, "permit employees who are members of the National Guard to attend without loss of pay such maneuvers as may be required by the War Department."

The National Industrial Conference Board, reporting on a limited survey of industry, stated that 19.4 per cent of those questioned paid wage earners for their absence on military duty, and 43 per cent compensated their salaried employees for such action.

Both these groups referred only to the short term military service of the summer, consisting of three weeks. But their statements helped to open the bigger question of what program employers should follow in case of conscription or long-time duty in the National Guard, as presaged by passage of legislation this week in Washington.

No recommendation will be made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce until it ascertains the consensus of the employers it questions, who will include manufacturers, banks, and other representative interests.

New Shaker Bridge Replaces Landmark Over Lake in N. H.

LEBANON, N. H., Aug. 17 (AP)—The new Shaker Bridge across Mascoma Lake, replacing a unique and famous old landmark, was dedicated today, with Gov. Francis P. Murphy as the principal speaker.

Miss Margaret Appleton of Canterbury, formerly of the Enfield Shaker settlement, cut the ribbons which opened the new span, linking the Shaker community and the village of Enfield.

The former bridge, demolished by the 1938 hurricane, had stood since its construction by workmen of the Shaker community in 1848. The span, built atop a thick framework of logs sunk into the lake, served faithfully for many years, but the lake current finally shifted the base so that the structure tilted at a 45 degree angle, making it unsafe, although it was used until the hurricane struck it.

Jewish Veterans to March

Twelve thousand men and women are expected to march in the annual Boston parade of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States Aug. 30, that will feature the forty-fifth annual national encampment of the organization, it is announced by Lieut. John C. O'Neil, Adjutant of the parade. Lieutenant O'Neil, a Legionnaire, who conducts the City of Boston's annual parades on Patriots' Day and the Fourth of July, volunteered his services as Adjutant of the parade as a gesture of good will toward his fellow Jewish veterans.

Court Appeal Prepared By McMasters

William H. McMasters, National Pension Party candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, today prepared to appeal to the State Supreme Court from a State Ballot Law Commission ruling which will keep his name off the November ballot.

The Commission's decision was handed down late yesterday afternoon following four days of testimony purporting to show that nearly 40,000 of the 92,839 signatures on the McMasters nomination papers were fraudulent. 52,977 valid signatures—3 per cent of the total vote cast at the last gubernatorial election—were required to place a name on the ballot.

Charging a Republican plot to remove his name, Mr. McMasters said he would base his appeal on the contention that the Commission is improperly constituted. Commission Chairman Wilfred Bolster, the Pension Party candidate declared, is ineligible to serve on the Commission because of his membership on the State Judicial Council.

During the hearing, which followed a protest by former State Representative John Holmes (R) of Brockton that his name had been forged to the McMasters papers, the latter maintained that many signatures had been supplied by persons unknown to him and termed the protest "a plot engineered by the Republican Party, Leverett Saltonstall, the Republican State Committee, a Boston newspaper, and paid newspapermen of Massachusetts to get my name off the ballot."

"If there have been any forgeries on my papers," he told the Commission, "I have made every attempt to expose those who circulated them."

In final argument, Charles B. Rugg, counsel for Representative Holmes, said, "McMasters' honesty and sincerity have nothing more to do with the case than the flowers that bloom in the Springtime. The facts are simple. There were filed 92,000 signatures. We have demonstrated that more than the required number to be filed by McMasters were not genuine."

The Commission dismissed Mr. McMasters' protest against Governor Saltonstall's papers and ruled that the Governor's name should remain on the ballot.

WPA Is Aloof to Army But Will Keep in Step

Work Projects Administration workers will march along with, but not in, Uncle Sam's Army as the Nation moves toward a goal of complete national security, it appeared today as Massachusetts WPA-ers mulled over what had been said at the two-day conference of their administrative chiefs in Boston.

The conference ended yesterday, a day in which the administrators of the program in this State heard Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant WPA Commissioner, describe the organization as the "inner line of defense," and Howard O. Hunter, Deputy Commissioner, promise that "WPA will definitely continue to be a civilian enterprise."

Reports that WPA and its nearly 2,000,000 workers might become the labor battalian of the United States defense forces have been current for weeks. There appeared some basis for them.

Well-Trained Workers

WPA is probably the largest unit of well-equipped, well-trained workers in the country. Conscription is not expected to dent its number to any great extent. Only about 12 per cent of Massachusetts' 66,200 workers are eligible, according to a survey.

Thus, a large force of needed and useful workers might be left outside the military organization.

Further, WPA is set up and run by Army officers. Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, is an army engineer selected for his job; chief engineer of the program is Maj. B. M. Harloe.

Used to Emergencies

The organization is accustomed to national emergencies. The hurricane in New England in 1938; the Mississippi and Ohio River floods of 1937, the drought of 1936, the tornadoes and storms of 1940 are all chronicled in WPA chapters.

And again, WPA is a flexible, mobile unit of labor, its forces easily adaptable for concentration in any desired location. It has its contacts in every city and town in the country.

But officials say, "No, WPA will not become a part of the Army, nor will it in any way assume the aspect of the Nazi labor squadron. WPA will devote as much of its power as is necessary to the national defense, 100 per cent if need be, but it will not become a regular division of the armed forces."

'Unknown' Gives Away $100,000

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—A mid-summer Santa Claus has given away more than $100,000 in Waterbury during the past week and nobody knows who he is, but almost everybody wants to find out.

The city's two hospitals each got gifts of $25,000 from the donor who has taken elaborate pains to conceal his identity, three churches got $10,000 apiece, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts each $5,000 and a number of other charitable organizations were given $2,500 or $5,000.

A newspaper's poll revealed that the known donations totaled well over $100,000.

In most cases the gifts have been made by a treasurer's check issued at a Waterbury bank and delivered to the recipient by the bank president.

The Rev. Dr. John C. Walker whose church received $10,000 in the form of a check drawn and delivered by a person whom he would not name said he had not the slightest intimation as to the identity of the donor "and I am not hedging when I say that. I hope at a later date to learn who it is. At present it's just a mystery."

It is also a mystery—and an intriguing one—to the man-in-the-street, and virtually has replaced the European war as a topic of conversation.

In stores, on street corners, even in the offices of the City Hall and Courthouse, the same question was heard all over town:

"Who is it that's giving away all this money?"

One Tongue Too Much for Linguist

A working knowledge of five languages, including Greek, has complicated the daily schedule of Joseph W. Doherty, Brookline businessman and war veteran, who is Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, in respect to speaking dates.

"They stumped me the other morning," he admitted today. "A voice came over the wire in a tongue which I could not understand. When I asked the speaker to please speak in English this reply came in the richest Old Country brogue:

"'May the roof fly off the house of any man with the good old Irish name of Doherty who cannot understand his native Gaelic.'"

Melrose Planning To Give Alabama Confederate Flag

A Confederate battleflag of the 33rd Alabama Infantry, which has been kept for years in a Melrose residence formerly occupied by the late Augustus H. Heath, will be returned to the State of Alabama next month when the National Convention of the American Legion will be held in Boston.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, Republican floor leader in the Senate, and a group of Melrose residents showed the flag to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today and told him of plans to present it to Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama at the Legion convention.

Wesley H. Murray, Clerk of Committees of the Melrose City Government, obtained the flag recently and is now organizing the presentation committee.

Upholding Law For Fair Trade In 'Gas' Advised

Official of dealer group notes loss to business and State in illegal sale —Consumer warned.

Conviction of a Springfield, Mass., retail dealer on charges of selling regular "gas" for Ethyl, for which he was fined $200, emphasizes a situation which is costing dealers, consumers and the State thousands of dollars each year, according to Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association of Massachusetts. This brings the total number of convictions for violation of the Fair Trade Amendment under the Fair Trade Act of Massachusetts to nearly 60, Mr. Moore stated.

Violations include displaying illegal signs, selling below posted prices, failing to have brand name on dispensing equipment and selling gasoline other than the brand indicated. Disregard of this law, which was filed by the Association and signed by Governor Saltonstall in 1939, is a primary cause for the plight in which the average retail dealer finds himself at the present time, in Mr. Moore's opinion.

"Our association," he said, "filed the Fair Trade Amendment for the protection of the consumer and the legitimate dealer. We have done everything possible to stop this type of merchandising where the consumer takes the loss and where the legitimate dealer suffers. In addition, the State is also being mulcted out of thousands of dollars of taxes annually.

"The retail dealers of Massachusetts pay a yearly tax to support the enforcement of this law. However, the enforcement is a difficult task and requires the co-operation of all. Many consumers are unaware of the law and its provisions. It provides that every dealer must have a license, display a sign of certain size posting prices, have all pumps marked with the brand name of the product, not sell below the posted price, and keep sales records of all merchandise sold. It provides a heavy fine for misrepresentation and dilution of the product.

"It is well for the consumer to realize the conditions which the retailer faces and which tempt unscrupulous dealers to attempt to cheat the consumer. The dealers in Massachusetts are paying 11.3 cents wholesale for regular grade gasoline. They are all selling at 12.5 to 13 cents retail. The association is attempting to procure ways and means of establishing a retail and wholesale price level that will be fair to both dealer and consumer."

Fleming Flying to Boston

Leslie "Bill" Fleming, right-handed pitcher recently purchased by the Red Sox from Hollywood, will arrive in Boston by plane, it was announced, sometime tomorrow morning.

Lehman Sees America in War If Nazis Conquer Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 17—More than 7,500 persons, assembled here for the Allied Relief Fund Benefit program for British relief, last night heard Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York warn that if England is defeated the United States cannot hope to avoid war.

In a strongly worded pro-British stand the Governor was loudly applauded when he declared: "In a victorious Great Britain lies the only hope for the enslaved countries of the world. . . . Britain, whose undaunted courage commands the respect of the civilized world, today is fighting our battle as well as her own. We should and must provide Great Britain with all the weapons of war which we can spare.

"She is fighting for all the things we hold dear," he continued. "I repeat, with all the force at my command that, in my opinion, if Great Britain falls we cannot hope to keep the war from our shores."

Gaiety and the utmost seriousness were mingled in the varied and colorful program, which was under the auspices of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The event lasted from 6 o'clock until after 11 when pyrotechnic United States and British flags and a barrage of rocket explosions ended the program.

Other speakers at the benefit, which netted more than $15,000, were Sir Louis Beale of the British Embassy in Washington, who expressed thanks for the benefit on behalf of Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, and Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist.

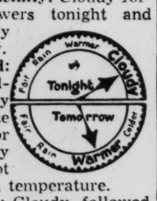
Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, presided. Dr. Koussevitzky directed the Boston Symphony in a selection and a pops orchestra played later for dancing on the lawn.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy followed by showers tonight and Sunday Slightly warmer Sunday.

Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness followed by light rain late this afternoon or tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature.



Massachusetts: Cloudy, followed by showers in west portion this afternoon and tonight and in east portion tonight.

Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by light rain this afternoon and tonight; Sunday showers; slightly warmer Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by showers this afternoon, tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness today, followed by showers today and Sunday; partly cloudy Sunday.

Winds—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south winds over north portion and fresh southeast over south portion; weather cloudy, with showers over central and south portion today.

Official Temperatures

Boston	68	78	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	74	91	New York	71	78
Denver	58	88	Norfolk	76	81
Kansas City	70	90	Philadelphia	72	76
Los Angeles	55	81	St. Louis	75	96
Miami	78	89	San Francisco	56	75
Minneapolis	66	88	Washington	75	82

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T. S., Aug. 17.
B—Maximum, Aug. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:57 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 12:24 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.3 fee..
Monday, 12:38 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:13 p. m., E. D. S. T. Saturday
Light all vehicles by 8:11 p. m., E. D. S. T. Sunday.

Audience to Choose One or Two Pictures

ALHAMBRA, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP)—Patrons may take their choice, one picture or two, at a theater opening here next week, the Alhambra Theater has, unlike others, two auditoriums. A different picture will be shown in each. After each showing, the films will change auditoriums. Those who like "double bills" will just stay in their seats.

Cleaners Disclose Boston City Hall

A new age is dawning for Boston City Hall.

That once grime-ridden, tottering old structure on School Street where pigeons have been wont to roost on the cornices and politicians to roam the corridors is being cleaned. The lengthy refurbishing of the drafty old citadel under the ministrations of the Work Projects Administration has reached a new climax. The Hall is having its face washed.

The smoke-blackened façade of the building, which once was described as "imposing" with its white walls and so-called "Italian Renaissance architecture," is sensibly decorated with a scaffolding manned by a couple of workmen wielding the business end of a steam-blasting apparatus. With this implement, and liberal applications of cleaning acid, the men are fast dislodging the dirt; and under the grime there still exists a respectable white building.

The scene is symbolical of changes on the inside. The interior has been drastically rejuvenated since the days only a year or so ago when one almost needed a lantern to find his way through the dim and shabby corridors.

Council Chambers Tremors

In those days the Mayor, according to legend, could tell when the City Council was in session upstairs because the building trembled—not by reason of any particularly weighty debate going on in that body, but simply because the structure, like the wonderful one-hoss shay, had finally approached the point of general collapse.

When you wandered out toward the middle of the Council Chamber, an attaché warned you the floor might fall in. The Councilors deserted the place for Faneuil Hall when the plaster on the ceiling fell down, and a number of rooms on the 6th, 7th and 8th floors were condemned as unsafe.

Steel columns have been installed to support the fourth floor. The old wooden trusses which carried the sixth, seventh and eighth floors have been removed, large steel supports substituted, and the floors rebuilt. The Council Chamber has been streamlined, the blue hangings separated from 70 years of dust and dirt, and the color scheme brightened up.

Habitat of Bats

With the upper floors thus reconstructed and redecorated, the Council moved in and a number of departments, including those of the Budget and Statistics, were assigned quarters that were formerly used only by bats.

Just now the bare rooms where Councilors frequently sit and talk on listless afternoons are being transformed into a number of neat little offices where they can talk privately with constituents.

The ancient Aldermanic Chamber, relic of the days when Boston had a two-house legislative branch, has been put to new use. This vaulted, two-story chasm was formerly occupied by the City Planning Board in what was reputedly one of the worst-arranged set of cubbyholes extant. Now the big two-story space has been divided by a new floor which coincides with the third story of the rest of the building. Downstairs the Mayor's staff has expanded office quarters; upstairs the Planning Board has a set of attractive new offices.

The heating system was completely inadequate and outmoded and the original radiators were in use. These, together with the piping, traps and valves, have been replaced by a modern system. Although the place is still drafty on a cold day, city employees need no longer sit and shiver over their books.

In the Annex building, which is also a bit run down, there are plans to renovate what some observers say is easily the worst elevator system in Massachusetts.

By a Staff Photographer

City Hall Gets Its Face Washed

Two workmen, with the help of a steam-blasting apparatus, dislodge the grime of years to reveal the white stone underneath. This is the last lap of an extensive WPA project to renovate and repair the Hall.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Eddie Cantor in "40 Little Mothers," 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Tear Gas Squad," with John Paine. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Queen of Destiny," with Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus and Akim Tamiroff. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "Swing with Bing. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Young People." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "River's End." 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Radio—Page 10

Paramount—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus and Akim Tamiroff. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Wildcat Bus," with Fay Wray. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:45, 10:10. Stage: Orrin Tucker, Wee Bonnie Baker, The Bodyguard, The Stapletons and The Ghezzis.

South Station Theater—
"The Hidden Master," "The Fiji Islands," "Going Places," "Mechanix Illustrated," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 11:30 a. m. 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

State—
"South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:10. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix—
Television Preview; Naughty Nineties Musical; Fitzpatrick in the Fiji; Popular Science; Grantland Rice Swimming Pointers; Argentine Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
Frankie Darro in "On the Spot." 1, 3:30 6, 8:30. Also "The Invisible Ray," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Tremont—
"The Women," with Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell, Norma Shearer and Paulette Goddard. Also "Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. Also "Susan and God," featuring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

University—
"Bill of Divorcement," with Maureen O'Hara and Adolphe Menjou. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Those Were the Days," with William Holden and Bonita Granville. Tomorrow: Bob Hope in "The Ghost Breakers." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Safari," featuring Madeleine Carroll. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Sculpture by Miss Hall. 3:30.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

High School Military Training Gains Support in Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17—The Providence City Council wants high school boys to shoulder army rifles and learn how to use them in national defense, and as a result, a resolution making this suggestion will be forwarded to the School Department within the next few days so that the plan might be put into operation next month.

William C. Coleman, President of the Council, and many other City lawmakers want the program because of their own experiences in the high schools here from 1919 to 1923. In those days after the World War the boys had an hour's training one day each week after school. They went through the manual of arms, learned to drill and, at the advanced stage of their drilling, went to the rifle range to learn to shoot.

The present program, it was learned, would provide for longer drilling periods, probably during the regular school hours.

It was learned that retired Army officers and those who have served in the National Guard would be the instructors.

The plan, according to the Councilmen who favor it, would tie-in with the "Home Defense" which would be in charge of the veterans of the World War. The high school students—and there are several thousand who would receive the training—would be given important assignments by the veterans, according to the present set-up.

The City Council provides the finances for the School Department although the administrative program is in the hands of a non-partisan School Board, which offers no comment.

Bay State Counts Its Air Strength

Massachusetts could provide 2,121 pilots for national defense at the present time in the event of a national emergency, according to a survey just reported by State Aeronautics Director Crocker Snow.

This figure includes all pilots who have completed the solo stage of their training and they would be available for either combat or transport flying according to their qualifications.

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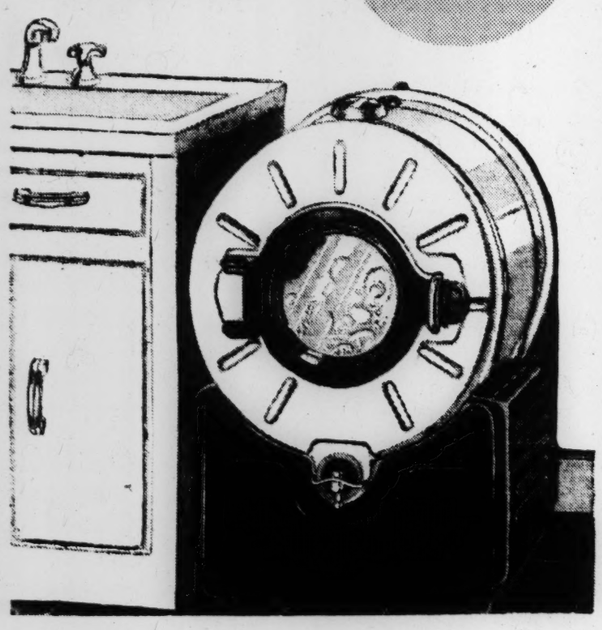

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Producer

Talbot

Eddie Dowling

Who will open the theatrical season Tuesday night by presenting the new musical, "The Little Dog Laughed," at the Shubert Theater.

"On the Spot"

Frankie Darro has both hands full in his latest adventure, "On the Spot," which opened at the Trans-Lux Theater yesterday. Frankie, and his negro pal, Mantan Moreland, are erroneously believed by gangsters to have received from a late associate knowledge of where $300,000 is hidden. There are any number of close scrapes before Mantan is persuaded to act as decoy to trap the murderer. It's quite entertaining in a minor way. Mr. Darro is still a likable lad.

The second-run feature at the Trans-Lux is "The Invisible Ray," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Aug. 18

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

Strike Penalty

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The penalty levied against the Milk Wagon Drivers Union unit No. 3 of Local 584 for calling a one-day strike last Feb. 24 against the Sheffield Farms Company in violation of its contract was doubled yesterday to $10,000, which was the original assessment.

Granite State Crafts Fair Is Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLDERNESS, N. H., Aug. 17—About 2,000 persons a day are visiting the seventh annual Craftsmen's Fair being held this week at Holderness School, under the sponsorship of the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts. Not only does the Fair provide an opportunity for the sale of the various products but it also provides an opportunity for those attending to see the various craftsmen at work and to hear lectures on various crafts.

Visitors to the Fair have had an opportunity to see Robert F. Heartz demonstrate the breaking down of flax, and Miss Ruth Gaines spin the flax as in olden days. Edgar Keen of Warren does wood carving in the workshop he has set up on the school campus. A. E. Carter of a family that has made baskets for several generations carries out this craft. Percy Leggett of Gorham displays the cutting of New Hampshire semi-precious stones for use in craft jewelry. These are only a few of the many craftsmen at work at the Fair and only a few of the crafts practiced.

The League of Arts and Crafts, which has some State financial assistance, sponsors the annual Fair as well as the various shops throughout the State where the craft-products are on display and sale.

Amount of Job Tax Savings Under Merit System in Doubt

Extent of the savings that employers may make in their taxes beginning with 1942 under the new "experience rating" feature of the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation is very difficult to estimate at this date, Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Division, said today.

The experience or merit rating plan calls for tax reductions for employers who show good results in keeping the same workers continuously in employment. The test period covers last year, this year and next. The highest possible tax cut is from the present State tax of 2.7 per cent on taxable payroll to one per cent. Individual employer experience will also be modified by the overall State experience.

"Massachusetts has adopted a system which is intended to provide an incentive to and a reward for employers who stabilize employment and reduce their labor turnover," said Director Marshall.

Effect Hard to Forecast

"It is utterly impossible for anyone at this time to forecast just what the effect of the merit system, so-called, will be on the amount of taxes to be paid by Massachusetts employers in 1942 and subsequent years when the merit system is operative.

"The reason why it is impossible to make any such statement is due to the fact that under the merit system the rate of contributions for the employers of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will vary from .5 of 1 per cent to the present rate of 2.7 per cent.

"The contribution rate shall be determined by two elements: First, the stability of employment in the industry of the particular employer, and second, the demands placed upon the funds of the Division of Unemployment Compensation in the course of the payment of benefits to the unemployed.

"The stability of employment of the employer for a period of three years will determine his 'Experience Rating,' whereas the 'State Experience Factor' will be determined by the disbursements made from the State fund in a given year.

"Inasmuch as it is impossible at this time to even forecast what the disbursements of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be, it is obviously futile for anyone to attempt to specify how much savings employers who have stabilized employment in their particular industry will accumulate.

Partial Payments

"Another element which makes it impossible at this time to make any forecast is the fact that beginning Oct. 1, 1940, a new law goes into effect which will compel the Division to draw further on its funds in the payment of 'partial benefits.'

"Obviously it was the intent of the legislators that benefits to be derived from unemployment-compensation legislation should be shared equally by both the employer and employee.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 **U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	Goldie White Presents "Console Capers"
3:15 **U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News; Old Vienna	National Music Camp	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "This Is My Land"	Band	Tommy Dorsey's Orch		"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	**Library of Congress**	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	Lorraine Burton, songs
4:15 Piano and organ	**Willkie Reception**	**Chamber Concert featuring the Budapest**		"Consolairs"
4:30 "Bull Session", college debate	Club Matinee: variety	**String Quartet**	**Ceremonies at Elwood, Indiana**	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Club Matinee: variety			"Melody Mirror"
5:00 **Willkie Notification and Acceptance Ceremonies: speakers**	**Acceptance speech of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President**	**Acceptance speech of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President**	**Acceptance speech of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President**	"Melody Mirror"
5:15				"Melody Mirror"
5:30				"Melody Mirror"
5:45				News; Baseball Scores
6:00 News; Music	Orrin Root, talk	Orrin Root, Jr.	Orrin Root, Jr.	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	News; sports	"Musical Interlude"	Frank Ryan, sports	Radio Review
6:30 Harpsichord soloist	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	News Service	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**		Better Business Drama	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00 **"People's Platform"; informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	Sports: music	Concert Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	"Message of Israel"	**European news**	Tommy Reynolds' Or	News Service
7:30 "Master Works of	Sports: music	"Twentieth Century Se-	"Rendezvous"	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Music"	John Kirby's Orch	**H. V. Kaltenborn.**	"Rendezvous"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Sky Blazers":	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Variety program
8:15 dramatization	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Variety program
8:30 "The Human Adventure": war news	"Marriage Club": Haven MacQuarrie, conductor.	"Truth or Consequences": quiz program	"Nobody's Children": orphans' histories	Sport program
8:45				"Sing Song Time"
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	Army sport program	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Mark Warnow's	from Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30 Orchestra; soloists	Radio Guild Drama	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	**Eleventh annual Chicagoland Music Festi-**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 **"Saturday Night**	Radio Guild Drama			
10:00 **Serenade"**	European news	"Station E-Z-R-A":	**val from Soldier Field;**	News Service
10:15 **Sen. Holt, W. Va**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	comedy sketch	**John Charles Thomas;**	Don Meredith's Orch
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	**bands; symphony or-**	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
10:45 Music; weather	"Melody in the Night"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	**chestra**	Frankie Stan's Orch
11:00 News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch	Sport program
11:15 **Speech comment**	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Weather Service	Joe Hart's Orchestra	Jose Martinez' Orch
11:30 News; "Midnight	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch	Glenn Miller's Orch	"Day's End"
11:45 **Swing Club"**	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch	Glenn Miller's Orch	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Press News; "Organ	War news; Music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Reveille"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 **News of Europe**	News roundup	News Roundup	"Melody Market"	"Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15 Richard Maxwell	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet	"Melody Market"	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30 Army Mass from	Bus": children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers": so-	Religious program	"Hit Parade of Tomor-
9:45 Canton, N. Y.	gram	loists; orchestra	Religious program	row"
10:00 Church of the Air	"Melodic Moods": salon	Uncle Bob: children's	Religious program	"Opera Gems"
10:15 Church of the Air	orchestra	program	Religious program	Religious Service
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": Negro	"Tom Terriss"	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	male quartet	The Ross Sisters	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:00 News; Music	News; Studio Party	Morning Service from	Church Service	Religious Service
11:15 Harpsichord soloist	Studio Party; Weather	Cathedral Church of	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Major Bowes Family	Harmonica soloist	St. Paul; Rev. Edward	Church Service	Manner"
11:45 Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters, songs	T. Sullivan, speaker	Tremont Temple Service	Radio Review
12:00 News; weather	**Music Hall: Henrietta**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15 Piano soloist	**Schumann, pianist;**	"FM Information Box"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30 Salt Lake City	**Lorenzo Alvari, bass;**	**"Wings Over America";**	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	**String Symphony Orch.**	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00 Piano soloist	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	"Around the Town"
1:15 Program Notes	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	McFarland Twins	"Around the Town"
1:30 "March of Games"	News Service	**Talk from London**	Wildlife Program	"Around the Town"
1:45 "March of Games"	Al and Lee Reiser	"Silver Strings"	"Cafe Continental"	"Around the Town"
2:00 "Flow Gently, Sweet	"Treasure Trails of	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:15 Rhythm"	Song"	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:30 News; "Summer	"Tapestry Musicale"	**University of Chicago**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:45 Cruise"; songs	"Tapestry Musicale"	**Round Table**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour
3:00 **Columbia Broadcasting Symphony**	Vicente Gomez, guitar	Preview of Army Maneuvers	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 **Orchestra; Howard**	Foreign Policy Associat'n		Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 **Barlow, conductor;**	**National Music Camp**	Yvette, songs	Louis Prima's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	**Orchestra**	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	Louis Prima's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 **Wm. Fineshriber, commentator**	Sunday Vespers	**Chautauqua Symphony**	El Paseo Troubadours	"Strings and Things":
4:15	Sunday Vespers	**Orchestra Concert**	El Paseo Troubadours	orchestra
4:30 **"Invitation to**	News; Basin Street	**Chautauqua Symphony**	"Haven of Rest": mari-	Maple Hill Ranch Boys
4:45 **Learning"**	Chamber Music Society.	**Orchestra Concert**	time hymns and songs	Maple Hill Ranch Boys
5:00 **Air Defense Demonstration**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours":	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
5:15	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	dramatization	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
5:30 "Master Works of	Voice of Hawaii	Cab Calloway's Orch.	"Tropical Serenade"	Irish Minstrels
5:45 Music"	News Service	Cab Calloway's Orch.	"Tropical Serenade"	Naval Reserve speaker
6:00 "Fun in Print":	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	Lang Thompson's Or.	News; Baseball Scores
6:15 literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	Lang Thompson's Or.	Bernhard Levitow's Or.
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	"Rendezvous"	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	"Rendezvous"	Religious program
7:00 **News of the World**	**Ambassador William C.**	**News from Europe**	Ramona: Tun Twisters:	"Sweet Music"
7:15 **News of the World**	**Bullitt, talk**	**News from Europe**	popular orchestra	"Sweet Music"
7:30 **"The Adventures of**	World's Fair Band	Bandwagon: Saxie Dow-	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45 **Ellery Queen"**	World's Fair Band	ell's Orchestra	Wythe Williams, news	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00 **Columbia Workshop: drama**	**Sunday Night Concert:**	"The Bishop and the	**American Forum of the**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15 "Crime Doctor"	**Summer Symphony Or-**	Gargoyle": drama	**Air: "Private vs. Pub-**	
8:30 drama; News	**chestra, conducted by**	**"One Man's Family":**	**lic Ownership of Elec-**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:45	**Erich Leinsdorf**	**dramatic sketch**	**tric Power"**	
9:00 **Summer Hour: Jessica Dragonette;**	Frazier Hunt, news	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:15 **James Newell; Lin-**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	King Cole Swingsters
9:30 **ton Wells; orch.**	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Coral Islanders
9:45	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 Sports; News	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**News; WGN Symphonic**	Arizona Rangers
10:15 Weather; Music	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	**Hour: Marion Claire,**	Arizona Rangers
10:30 **Grand Park Concert**	"Good Will Hour": John	Human Nature in Action	**soprano; Henry Weber's**	News Service
10:45 **Grant Park Concert**	J. Anthony, director	"Voice Beside You"	**Orchestra: male chorus**	Army Recruiting progr'm
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; Sports; Music	News Service	Mark Russell's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:15 Al Kavelin's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Maj. Leonard H. Nason	"Day's End"
11:30 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Chester's Orch.	John Duffy's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Chester's Orch.	John Duffy's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Request program with
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Air Mail program	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30 "Big Sister": play	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": drama	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Georgia Mae, songs	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	"Sweet Music"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hymns of all Churches"	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Yesterday's Headlines"	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Sport program	Novachord solos
2:45 "My Son and I"	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15 Network speakers	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	land baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	land baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 **Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	land baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Swing Unlimited"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	land baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 **"Amos 'n' Andy"**	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 **Joey Kearns's Orch.**	"Radio Magic": drama	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 **"Blondie": comedy**	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance"
7:45 **serial drama**	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons': sk.
8:00 **Edw. J. Flynn, talk**	American Legion progr'm	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 **"Yankee Swapper".**	Interviews	**White; orchestra**	program	"Waltz Time"
8:30 **Tom Howard; Geo.**	**Interview with Pertinax,**	Symphonic orchestra	"Who Are You?"	Sport program
8:45 **Shelton; war news**	**French journalist**	Symphonic orchestra	Toronto Symphony Band	Studio program
9:00 **"Forecast"; dramatic sketches; tall**	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz program	"Mystery Hall": dramatic program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **stories; old-time**	**Harold L. Ickes, talk**	"Show Boat": vocaliss;	**Goldman Band Concert**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 **ballads; comedy**	**Harold L. Ickes, talk**	Bob Strong's Orchestra	**Goldman Band Concert**	
9:45				
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady: Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	The Rhythm Five	Relay from Suva, Fiji	mentals Quartet; orch.	News Service
10:30 **News of the War**	Ben Pullo's Orchestra	U. S. Army Program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Yesterday's Harold
10:45 Music; Weather	Ben Pullo's Orchestra	Mastersingers	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stokes' Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather.	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	The Profit Trio	Alpine Troubadours
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	'Day's End"
11:45 Club"	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Week's Treat

Courtesy: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Blue Elephant

This glazed pottery elephant is this week's special exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is twelfth-century Persian.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 19

7:00	WRUL	6.04mc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 19

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Youth Round Table.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakia Music.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club program for American Listeners. OAK—4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Light Music. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Fragments from Operettas. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—The Week's Program. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Light Music by Sugii and His Band. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Selections from Operas. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Berlin—10:20 p. m.—Friendly Quarrellers. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

For Sunday, Aug. 18

Guatemala—4:30 p. m.—Concert with the First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Opera Concert: Stuttgart Choir and Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 75.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Dances; News in English; Hungarian Folk-songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," a London Commentary on the News. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—9 p. m.—Jose Molina Pinillos' Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—"Mental Traits of the Japanese and the Americans," talk in English. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—9:30 p .m.—Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera: Band Concert: Light Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—A Sunday Service GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Blue Elephant On Exhibit At Arts Museum

A blue elephant is this week's special exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is a unique example of Persian pottery of the twelfth century and was brought to Boston by excavators at the ancient city of Rayy, members of the joint expedition of the Museum here and the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Philadelphia.

The turquoise-colored glaze is characteristic of medieval Persian circles. The massive proportions and elaborate trappings follow the designs used in Persian paintings of elephants, creatures known to the artisans at least through legend and earlier art. The blanket beneath the howdah is decorated with balls and cords. A handle concealed within the howdah was evidently placed there for easy carrying of this treasure, which, Museum experts feel, was intended to serve a purely ornamental purpose.

Musical Motor Horns?

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Aug. 17 (AP)—Acting Police Chief Francis W. Farwell decided today to do something about musically-minded motorists with motor car horns that play such favorites as "Yankee Doodle" and "The Campbells Are Coming."

He directed patrolmen to take down the license numbers and warned that unless the noise stopped the drivers would be playing another tune.

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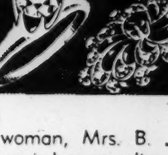

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She brought it into Smith Patterson's, along with a pin even older in style than her ring. We designed a ring for her, using the small diamonds from the pin to enhance the brilliance of her engagement diamond . . . and adding two baguette diamonds. The cost to her was a very small fraction of the ring's present value. No wonder she's enthusiastic at having such a lovely new ring at such a small cost.

To keep our workmen busy during the summer months Smith Patterson is featuring special reductions on all jewelry remodelling.

Charge and Budget Accounts

Smith Patterson Co.

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Proud Ferryboat Retired To Humble Use as Pontoon

Log of the Port of Boston

From its glorious past of ferrying happy beach-goers and commuters across Boston harbor, between Atlantic Avenue and the East Boston terminal of the now abandoned Narrow Gauge Railroad, the trim little ferry, Dartmouth, is now engaged in the inglorious task of pontooning for a foundered barge in Norwich, Conn., harbor.

Such has been the fate of the Dartmouth, according to Fred Wallace, a diver returned from Norwich after being employed by the Trimount Dredging Co. to place slings under the wreck. Wire cables, Mr. Wallace explains, have been attached to the slings and criss-crossed over the deck of the Dartmouth. When the tide goes out, the cables will be tightened and made secure; and when it rises to top height, the boat will lift the hulk, which will then be towed to deep water and released to sink to the bottom.

When done with this job, the Dartmouth will be used as a pipe pontoon.

For the India Route

Another $2,000,000 ship for the India to Boston trade is launched today at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp. yards in Pascagoula, Miss. Christened the Exchester, the ship is scheduled to start her maiden voyage in the American Export Lines' service to India from New York on Oct. 20. About three months later, she will arrive in Boston from India.

This is the eighth Export Lines' vessel to be launched since July, 1939, under the Company's $40,000,000 expansion program, which calls for a total of 16 new ships. Six of those already launched were built at the Quincy yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Two more are now under construction at the Quincy yards.

The Exchester is the second of four to be launched at Pascagoula. The other four ships are being built at the Bath, Maine, Ironworks.

West Indies Trader

The Norwegian steamer, Bencas, the last ship to leave Antwerp on May 10, when the Nazi's opened their attack on the city, has been completely cleaned and repainted at the Bethlehem Steel Company's repair plant in East Boston. It is expected that she will enter the West Indies trade next week.

When the Bencas first arrived in Boston, her crew had a story of the bombing of Antwerp to tell. Her arrival here marked a break in the Black Diamond Line service, the European ports of which—Rotterdam and Antwerp—fell to German control.

Under-Water Practice

Mariners have been warned again to avoid two areas off the New England coast where submarine operations and experiments with explosives are being carried on. A field where submarine, mine and cable operations are conducted lies just outside Casco Bay, Maine, a short distance north of Portland. Undersea operations continue there till Sept. 5.

A field for experimentation with explosives, located off Portsmouth Harbor, near the Isles of Shoals, is barred to shipping until Sept. 29. Mariners were advised to consult the United States Coast Guards' "Notice to Mariners" for exact information.

Tug Sale Approved

The United States Maritime Commission announces approval of the sale of the tug Joseph W. Martin from the Staples Coal Company of Fall River to the Maritime Towing and Salvage, Ltd., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, with transfer to Canadian registry.

Governor Indorses Federal Lease On Bourne Reservation

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council yesterday approved the lease under which the State of Massachusetts is turning over to the U. S. War Department for a period of one year the land and buildings on the Massachusetts Military Reservation at Bourne.

The Bourne reservation will be used for training National Guardsmen in the northeastern part of Massachusetts and man called to service if Congress passes the selective draft bill.

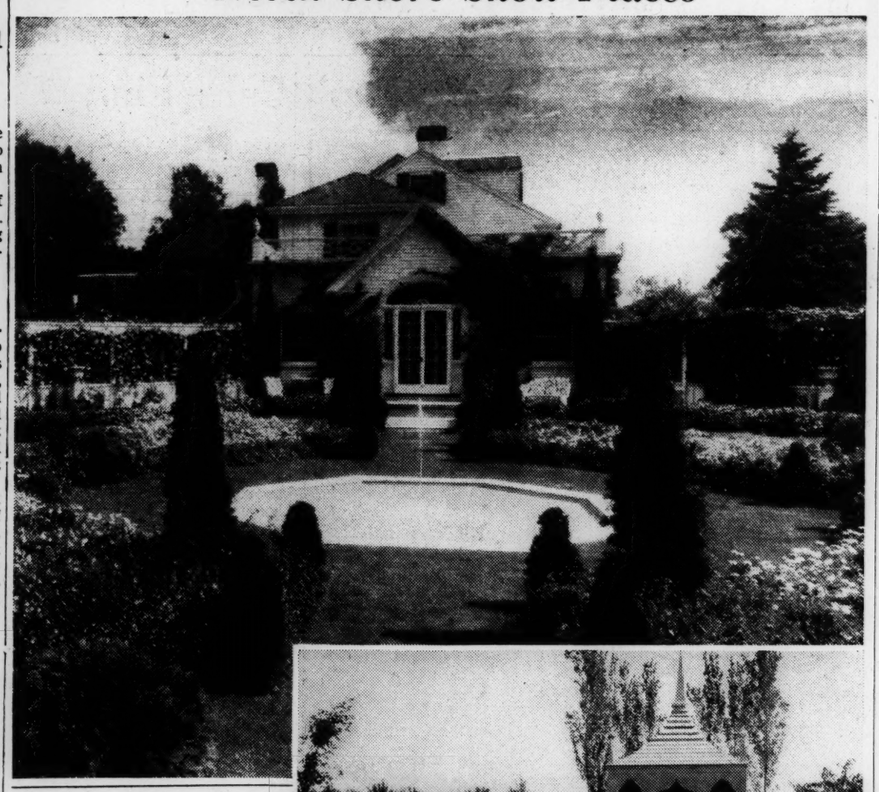
Announcing the action, Governor Saltonstall said: "I was extremely glad to take this step because it will make it possible for members of the Massachusetts National Guard to train in their own State. We have an ideal camp for training purposes and one that is excellent for the health and comfort of officers and men. By making the camp available to the Federal Government, we enabled the War Department to carry out its intention of assigning our own units there when it calls the National Guard into Federal Service. We are acting quickly so that the War Department can get the camp into complete readiness for use."

Hayden Scholarships Are Still Available

Charles Hayden Memorial Scholarships are still available to students living in Metropolitan Boston, according to authorities at the Franklin Union Technical Institute. The scholarships entitle the recipient to a year's study, 1940-1941, at the Institute.

Three scholarships have already been awarded to Greater Boston boys.

North Shore Show Places



Weber

Touch of Chinese in Summer Garden

Upper: Mrs. Guy Currier's summer residence at Beverly Farms, Mass. Lower: Orient and Occident meet in summerhouse design.

Recalling the too often overlooked Napoleonic era in the days of the early American Republic is this garden on the summer place recently acquired by Mrs. Guy Currier of Boston. In the central panel, slightly lower than the rest of the garden, is a blue-lined octagonal pool and fountain, surrounded by beds of pink annuals. Bordering the fence are beds of blue Ageratum and covering it are blue Morning Glory vines. In another part of the grounds is a long pool with yellow and blue tropical lilies and lotuses, overlooked by a summerhouse copied from the one in the Wheelwright place, in Newburyport. It is in the Chinese Chippendale style that was sweeping New England more than 100 years ago, and is reproduced exactly except for the weathervane in the form of Boston's Old South Church, to which the owner was evidently strongly attached.

Legion Women Planning For Boston Rally

With membership surging up to an all-time high of half a million women, the American Legion Auxiliary is well under way with plans for its September convention in Boston, concurrent with that of the Legion.

Registration begins on Saturday, Sept. 21, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, headquarters for the Auxiliary, with the Brunswick Hotel, the Pioneer, and the University Club also reserved for convention activities.

Beginning with a Paul Revere ride to Concord and Lexington, and supper at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, as the "treat" of the Massachusetts Auxiliary, women of the Legion will launch into a full day of activities on Sunday. A new feature this year will be the colonial breakfast, in place of the usual entertainment of foreign consuls on this occasion. Costumes and speeches will be in keeping with colonial times.

Other activities of the day include the Aloha Breakfast for first Presidents only, a National Executive Committee meeting, Past Presidents' parley and business meeting, all at the Copley-Plaza; a Gold Star Mothers' tea at the Hotel Touraine, National Committee meetings at the Pioneer and University Club, and the Secretaries' dinner at the Parker House.

Main Ballroom of the Copley-Plaza will be occupied with convention sessions Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, nomination of national officers taking place Wednesday, and elections the following day.

Social activities of the week will climax with the States Dinner at the Statler on Wednesday night. Mrs. Mark W. Murrill of Scituate, national convention committee chairman, estimated that more than 50,000 Auxiliary members would attend the Boston convention.

Property Owners In R. I. Are Hit By Defense Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH KINGSTOWN, R. I., Aug. 17—The 300-odd property owners here who were driven out of their homes when the Federal Government condemned the land for the $25,000,000 Northeastern Naval Air Base are in for more financial inconvenience.

Not satisfied with the more than $500,000 which the Navy Department has designated for the site, the property owners have taken the claims to a special commission named by Federal Judge John P. Hartigan.

Now they have received a setback from the North Kingstown Town Council where they have sought a rebate on the 1940 taxes. The Council decided it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The town officials said that the protested taxes on Quonset property was legally assessed June 15 and covered the fiscal year which began March 1. The majority of residents have left the naval reservation and all will be gone by the end of the month, it was said.

Combination Air-Rail Tickets Now Available

Combination rail-air tickets with which pasengers may travel in one direction by air and return by rail—or vice versa—were placed on sale today by the Boston and Maine Railroad, the Maine Central Railroad, and Boston-Maine Airways. The arrangement provides for a 10 per cent reduction below the cost of two one way fares.

The new combination rail-air arrangement is the first of its kind ever offered by a transportation company, it was claimed, and according to a joint announcement by J. W. Rimmer, Vice-President in Charge of Traffic of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads, and Paul F. Collins, President of Boston-Maine Airways. Sales will for the present be confined to trips between Boston, Portland, Lewiston, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor.

Rockport Set For Centennial Old Home Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 17—This quaint town, whose seafaring traditions are rooted deep in the granite-ribbed soil of Cape Ann, will celebrate next week its Centennial Old Home Week.

The week-long celebration will commence tomorrow when individual churches will hold special services.

Monday will be Open House Day with art museums, Sandy Bay Historical Society, and the new Police and Fire Station open to the public. There will also be an Old Folks Concert at the Congregational Church and a band concert at the Legion Bandstand in the evening.

Other events for the week include Sandy Bay Historical Society annual meeting on Tuesday, a costume street dance at the Legion bandstand Wednesday evening, with native folk dances including Swedish, Portuguese, Irish, Finnish, and early and modern American.

Sports events, including boat races, begin on Wednesday and continue through the week. Culminating event will be a street parade Saturday afternoon followed by fireworks at the Ball Field in the evening.

The Centennial Committee includes: Alvin S. Brown, Chairman; Virginia Everett, Secretary; John Francis, Martin J. Cooney, Russell Scatterday, and Lewis R. Poole.

Potato Crop Drop Expected in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I., Aug. 17—Despite the optimism of the farmers here, who looked to the acreaage to seriously threaten the laurels of Maine within the next few years, the Rhode Island potato crop this year will be 59,000 bushels less than during 1939, according to the State office of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Nation as a whole is expected to show a potato crop increase of 3 per cent from the figures of the past year and of 2 per cent from the 10-year average. The New England crop is expected to be 6,248,000 bushels more than last year.

Last year, with 4,100 acres planted to potatoes, Rhode Island harvested 779,000 bushels, according to the report. This year, with 4,500 acres planted, 720,000 bushels are expected. The 10-year average crop for this State was said to be 582,000 bushels.

Exhibit of Early Wallpaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 17—An exhibition of early American wallpapers will be open to the public in the Carriage House of the Plymouth Antiquarian Society beginning next Wednesday and continuing through Sept. 2.

On opening day Joseph Helling, Boston interior decorator, will lecture at 3 p. m.

Twenty-one early American documents loaned by Miss Nancy McClelland of New York, one of the leading American authorities in this field, will be included in the exhibit. Katzenbach & Warren of New York who have collected documents for the restoration of Williamsburg, Va., are also loaning a group of early American documents.

Another section will include early documents taken from Plymouth houses and collected by Charles R. Strickland, Boston architect, during restoration work for the Plymouth Colony Trust.

There will also be studies of American and French papers made by Miss Rose Briggs of Plymouth and a collection of Band Boxes and articles covered with early decorative papers belonging to the Antiquarian Society. In addition Evans Allen of Boston is loaning modern examples of Chinese hand painted scenic panels, similar to those brought to New England in the Clipper Ships.

Sybil Holmes Named To G. O. P. Women's Post

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, announces the appointment of Miss Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, Mass., to be director of women's activities in the eastern division of the Committee. Miss Holmes will make her headquarters in New York City at 70 East Forty-fifth Street.

Miss Holmes is a former Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, having served four years. She enjoys the distinction of being the only woman ever elected to the Massachusetts State Senate.

Boston Red Cross Is Successful In 400 War Searches

The Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross reports that it has successfully handled more than 400 inquiries here addressed to it by local friends and relatives of persons last reported to be in the war zones. The organization has been successful in getting replies for people in the Boston territory from residents of all of the German occupied territories.

The inquiries are translated at the National headquarters in Washington, D. C., then forwarded through the International headquarters in Geneva to the Chapter in the country of the person sought.

1940 Mercurys
5-Passenger Sedan
Convertible Coupe
Three are Display Models, and have never been run. They will be sold at a substantial reduction in price.
See Mr. Mosher
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Your eyes will sparkle when you see them. Each one is a "gem of a fur coat". Each a new style, with tightly curled pelts that say "expensive" Yet their August Sale Price is excitingly low Buy now — and save!

A small deposit will reserve your selection. Convenient Budget Payments adapted to your needs
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Filene's BOSTON
Flatteringly SHEER yet they CAN'T RUN!
Filene's "KANTRUN" 3-Thread SILK STOCKINGS
$1.15
3 PAIRS $3.40

And they're silk from top to toe! Plain silk top, with "Kantrun" leg, silk foot. Sheer and clear. Colors to go with most any costume. Sizes 8½ to 10½. $1.15.
Order by mail or phone telling us your costume colors. We'll fill all orders carefully and promptly.
Write Filene's, or call HUBbard 4250 'til 9 P. M.

Bellin's Wonderstoen
erases excess hair
forthe face $1.25 for legs and arms $3

Wonderstoen rubs away excess hair in a dry, quick, odorless method, leaving the skin satin smooth for brief summer play clothes. Fastidious women have used it for years. Toiletries, street floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call LIBerty 0165.

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BOSTON

LAST 2 WEEKS
PAINE AUGUST SALE

superb London finish

BEDROOM
IN THE PAINE MANNER
$159 3 pieces regularly $235

Sun streams in through open window to light a lovely bedroom. A bedroom executed by master craftsmen. Heavy solid mahogany with very fine swirl mahogany laminas Superbly finished. Each piece in a rich deep London finish, hand-padded and blended. A bedroom in the Paine manner—sale priced!

3 Pieces—Double Bed, 6-Drawer Chest, Dresser with Mirror, was $235, now $159; with Twin Beds, regularly $305, now $205. Matching pieces, sale prices: Night Table, $21.50; Dressing Table, $59.50; Bench, $14.75; Chair, $17.50.

Innerspring or all-hair mattresses made in our 8th floor sunny workroom. The innerspring unit—the Dr. Mattison famous Perfect Posture Unit that gives exactly the right support needed by your shoulders, hips and feet—luxurious sleep without body sagging!

COTTON TOP AND BOTTOM PERFECT POSTURE INNERSPRING
Layers of fine white cotton, top and bottom. Perfect Posture unit, 308 coils in full size. Sisal pad. Aerated border. 8 ounce ticking cover. Regularly $29.50—Now $21.75. Cotton upholstered Box Spring with handmade frame to match.
Regularly $29.50—Now $21.75

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PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington Street
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Thirty-three Report for Gridiron Practice—Veteran Organization on Coast

Eastern College All-Stars To Out-Weigh Professionals

Thirty-three players, comprising the main guard of the 1940 Eastern College All-Star football team, are scheduled Monday to start practice for the fifth annual Fresh Air Fund game against the New York Giants, Eastern professional champions, in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 4.

McLaughry has been in touch with all the players of the squad since early summer and practically all have been going through preliminary training throughout the summer. Players were notified that they must be ready to scrimmage on the third day of practice. Several have been excused from reporting tomorrow so that they may participate in the Western All-Star game at Chicago. They are now in training there and will come to Cornwall the day after the Western game.

Biggest Squad

This is the biggest Eastern All-Star squad in point of numbers and individual sizes. The average weight of the squad is 201 pounds; the average height, 6 feet; and the average age a fraction over 22 years. The biggest man on the squad is Ed Kolman, of Temple, left tackle, who will check in at approximately 240 pounds. At this weight he is in good condition, having spent the summer as a life guard at Manhattan Beach. The tallest man is George Seabury, of Yale, right tackle, who stands 6 feet 6 inches and weighs 235. The smallest man in both weight and heightt is Ronnie Cahill, Holy Cross's brilliant halfback, who stands 5 feet 8 inches and weighs 168.

The six tackles—Kolman, Seabury, Frank Kristufek, of Pitt; Vic Obeck, of Springfield College; Harry Stella, of Army; and Carl Nery, of Duquesne, will average 222 pounds and will outweigh the Giant tackles man for man.

Specialized Ability

The average weight of 18 backs will be 193 pounds. The ends will average 196, the guards 199, and the four centers 193. The squad appears to have the characteristics to meet the professional representatives on an even basis. It also has more specialized ability than any of the previous four Eastern All-Star squads.

It has in Ed Boell, from New York University, and Cahill two of the outstanding passers of the 1939 college season. Nery, who played guard, fullback and end as well as tackle for Duquesne during his career, probably was the outstanding punter of the past three seasons. In the Pitt game in 1933 he got off a punt from the extremity of the end zone which carried on the fly to the Pitt 30-yard line and rolled to the 18. In the Pitt game of last year he kicked a ball 70 yards out of bounds on the fly.

Outstanding Receivers

Among the ends and backs are some of the outstanding pass receivers of the past three college seasons, including Harlan Gustafson, of Pennsylvania; Tommy Nash, of Brown; Bob Nowaskey, of George Washington; Dick Cassano, of Pitt; and Vito Ananis, of Boston College.

In past seasons the All-Stars always have been at a disadvantage because of the place-kicking ability of the Giants. This year the All-Star squad includes place-kickers who should be able to hold their own even against the Giants' Ward Cuff. John Rogalla, of Scranton University, blocking back, has several long place-kicks to his credit. Nery, Ben Kish, of Pittsburgh, and several others also will be dangerous when the All-Stars get within range of the posts. Jim Turner, of Holy Cross, made a record of 18 successful place-kicks after touchdown out of 19 in 1938.

A squad of this type needs no instruction in fundamentals. So far as possible, McLaughry will adapt the blocking which the players have learned in college to his attack. The first contact work probably will take place Wednesday afternoon and there probably will be a private scrimmage with an outside team Saturday.

The ticket sale will re-open Monday morning at 9 o'clock at the Herald Tribune and the office of the Giants, 11 W. 42nd Street.

Ben Hogan Makes Golf Pay Nearly $2 Each Stroke

One dollar and eighty cents per stroke! That is the value of the 5,215 strokes Ben Hogan has taken on 72 rounds of the nineteen medal play competitions in which he has engaged this year. Each of the 1,332 holes has been worth $7.06 and each round $127.08 to total the $9,405 that make "Birdie Ben" golf's leading money winner of the year.

Hogan has finished out of the money in only one (Western Open) of the 19 tournaments, which accounts for his 368 points on the P. G. A. Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy and a lead of 81 points over Jimmy Demaret, who holds second place. Ben's scoring average for the year is 70.47 strokes per round, which also gives him top position in that department. Since Hogan has competed in more events than any rival and since there are only two more medal play events on the year's schedule, it is unlikely that he can lose the low scoring honors.

Ben has been better than even fours in 14 tournaments and is 32 under par for his last 216 holes of play (Chicago, St. Paul, and Milwaukee Opens), which is indicative of the scoring speed he will carry into the annual P. G. A. Championship and is one of the reasons why he is a favorite for that title.

Made Comeback —By Pap'

LIVE and LEARN
Al -SMITH-
-CLEVELANDS 31-YEAR-OLD ROOKIE MOUND STAR
!!
YOU CAN COUNT THE STITCHES
SMITH WAS KNOCKING AROUND FOR SOME TIME BEFORE HE FOUND HIMSELF AT BUFFALO LAST SEASON —HE WAS WITH THE GIANTS A FEW SEASONS BACK.
CONTROL, PLUS A BAFFLING SLOW CURVE, IS HIS STOCK IN TRADE
HE LEFT AN UNFINISHED STRING OF 15 VICTORIES at BUFFALO TO JOIN THE INDIANS LAST FALL.
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

For a long time, the opposition refused to consider Al Smith's success on the mound for Cleveland as anything more than a chance. They insisted the veteran left-hander, who is trying the American league, didn't have a thing on the ball. Yet all the while Smith went along beating the sluggers and chalking up victory after victory.

When he ran his string up to 13 with but five losses, rivals were ready to admit that his fine efforts deserved a place among the fine performances of the year.

Smith had several earlier trials in the big show. He was with the Giants several years back and won 14 games in 1936. His arm went bad, but last season he staged a comeback with Buffalo. It was on the strength of his 16 victories and two losses that he was given another chance by Manager Ossie Vitt. Steve O'Neill, Buffalo manager, urged Cleveland to give Smith a trial when Al wound up the season with an unbroken string of 15 victories. That mark becomes all the more impressive when one considers that the Bisons were all but wrecked when Cleveland recalled Lou Boudreau and Ray Mack, the second base combination, in July. The support Smith got after that was not of the highest quality.

To Smith must go a great part of the credit for the high place the Indians are enjoying in the current pennant race. Smith is getting by on smart pitching, plus excellent control and a baffling slow curve. Last season he allowed only 49 bases on balls in 160 innings.

Syracuse Meets Northwestern In Second Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse's football squad will assemble Sept. 3 to open practice for its toughest schedule in many years. After a Friday night opener Sept. 27 with Clarkson, the Orangemen step into the full fury of the '40 campaign in a home date with Northwestern's Wildcats.

Northwestern is Coach Ossie Solem's big worry, and the talk of this section, although six other major tilts follow on successive Saturdays. Wildcat stock has returned to normal with news that Bill DeCorrevont, star halfback, is expected to play.

Consequently, Eastern fans will get their first look at the highly-publicized Wildcat ace in Archbold Stadium. This will be his second varsity season.

Syracuse has five home games. Following Clarkson and Northwestern, the Archbold features will be Georgetown, Penn State and Colgate. The Orange will invade New York City twice to meet New York University and Columbia, and journeys to Ithaca for the annual Cornell game.

The schedule:

Sept. 27—Clarkson.
Oct. 5—Northwestern; 12—NYU at New York; 19—Cornell at Ithaca; 26—Columbia at New York.
Nov. 2—Georgetown; 9—Penn State; 16—Colgate.

Red Sox Meet Senators

The Red Sox close their series with the Washington Senators tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park. The schedule calls for one game. Beginning on Monday, the locals plays successive series with the four so-called western clubs of the American League. The Indians, Tigers, Browns and White Sox come to Fenway in that order.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6333

Sports Here and There

TORONTO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Sam Snead of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., retained the lead in the Canadian open golf championship yesterday when he fired a smashing round of 66 to follow his opening round of 67 for a total of 133 for 36 holes. Snead's score yesterday was five under par for the Scarboro course.

In second place was Ray Mangrum of Oakmont, Pa., with 69-69—138, while Stanley Horne of Montreal was third with 67-72—140.

* * *

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—Charles Matman and Robert Harman, of Los Angeles, gained the semifinal doubles round of the Newport Casino tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Frank Kovacs, of Oakland, and Edwin Amark, of San Francisco, 3—6, 2—6, 6—4, 9—7, 6—4.

Earlier in the day Kovacs gained the final singles round by eliminating Midshipman Joe Hunt, of Annapolis, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2. Don McNeill, national clay court champion from Oklahoma City, won the other berth by disposing of Frederick Schroeder, Jr., of Glendale, Calif., 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Frank Parker, of Oakland, and McNeill won the other berth in the doubles final by overpowering Frank Guernsey, of Orlando, and Russell Bobbitt, of Atlanta, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

* * *

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 17 (AP)—Betty Morris, of New York, won the women's Vermont open singles title yesterday, defeating Janet Scantlebury, of Schenectady, N. Y., 6-4, 6-2.

* * *

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17 (AP)—Undefeated Washington took a 7-to-5 victory from New York yesterday to move into the final round of the International Printers baseball tournament against the Boston Typos who eliminated Detroit 8 to 4.

Baumker held the favored Detroit team hitless for five rounds. The Motor City club started its scoring with one run in the seventh and tallied three more in the ninth but got to Baumker too late to overcome an early lead.

* * *

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 17 (AP)—Pauline Betz, 21, of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Alice Marble met for the fourth time here today in the Essex County club tournament finals.

The pair breezed through semi-final opponents, Miss Marble first whipping her doubles partner, Sarah Palfrey of Reno, Nev., 6-1, 6-3, and the unseeded Miss Betz followed by beating Mary Hardwick of England, 6-1, 6-1.

Later in the day Miss Betz, paired with Margaret Osborne of Los Angeles, threw a scare into the world champion doubles tandem of Miss Marble and Miss Palfrey, undefeated in four full years, as they won the first set in their semifinal battle, 6-3, only to lose the next two and the match, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

In the other doubles semifinal the British Wightman Cup team of Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott eliminated Dorothy Bundy, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Johnny Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, 6-3, 6-4.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox—His second homer of game, in 10th inning, downed Senators, 7—6.

Whitey Moore and Johnny Hutchings, Reds—Former pitched eight-hitter to beat Cubs 9—4 in opener; latter hurled shutout ball in 5⅔-inning relief trick in nightcap.

Bob Feller, Indians—After shaky start allowed only six hits in last seven innings to trounce Browns 8—3.

Hal Schumacher, Giants—Held Phillies to eight hits for 5—3 win.

Duncan Rigney, White Sox—Stopped Tigers with five hits and one run for eight innings and coasted in with 13—4 decision.

Elbie Fletcher, Pirates, and Enos Slaughter, Cardinals—Former's ninth inning single drove in winning run for 6—5 opener victory; Slaughter hit two triples, drove in two runs, in 9—5 nightcap triumph.

Cubs Find Nicholson Gem at Bat

The "No. 1 Outfielder-of-the-year" crown in the National League is heading for the brow of a freshman slugger from the Maryland orchard country—Bill (Nick) Nicholson, of the Chicago Cubs, the Windy City's outfield representative on the National League team in the All-Star game.

Not strictly a freshman, of course, for the first of August was the anniversary of his National League debut, a characteristic break-in, signalized by a rousing home run to introduce him to Windy City fans. He came to the Cubs from Chattanooga, where he was home run king when he left town, and was still king when they added up the Southern Association at the season's end. Nick's 23 homers was still tops for the league, the nearest approach being Babe (Giants') Young's 21.

But 1940 is Nick's first complete major league season, so it's sensational that the Cub freshman sailed into August topping all the regular outfielders in the senior circuit in batting average, run-driving and homer-hammering. Pepper Martin and Debs Garms sported higher batting marks, but the Cardinals' Wild Horse and the Pirates' Texan speedster had figured in only about half as many games as Nick.

His manager, Gabby Hartnett, called Nick his "regular" outfielder because the Maryland freshman tops the husky squad of Bruin fly-chasers in games played, as well as all the other departments. Hank Leiber, Jimmy Gleeson, Augie Galan and Dominic Dallesandro comprise a formidable array of outfield talent, but it's Nick who has represented the club among the leading hitters ever since early June and has paced the Cubs in the home run department ever since April.

Second only to Johnny Mize for the circuit clout crown, Nick has hit homers in five of the eight ball-yards in the parent loop and is in the race for the National League run-driving leadership.

The young man had an agricultural and collegiate background as basis for his diamond fame. His alma mater is Washington College, campused in his native city, Chestertown, Md. At old Washington Bill received four football letters, four in baseball and three in basketball, and also the important letters "B. S.," representing an engineering degree.

The Philadelphia Athletics lifted him off the campus in 1936. After a couple of years farm-handing in the minors, his outright release to Chattanooga gave him his golden opportunity, leading to his chance for fame and fortune with the Cubs, who laid $35,000 on the line for him in June.

Forty-Two Invited to Brown Opening Football Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17—Forty-two men have been invited back to the 1940 Brown preliminary football practice, which will open Monday, Sept. 9 at Aldrich Field, Providence, as the 55th Brown grid season gets under way.

The list includes the following 14 lettermen: Ends—John Marsolini, Milton, Mass.; Bob Priestley, Melrose, Mass.; Tackles — Amos Taylor, New Bedford, Mass.; John Occhiello, New Bedford, Mass.; Arnold Soloway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Center—William Crooker, Malden, Mass.; Backs—Louis Duesing, Dumont, N. J. (co-capt.), Bronislaw Stepczyk, Chicopee, Mass. (co-capt.), Ernest Savignano, Upper Newton Falls, Mass.; Richard High, Brookline, Mass., William Sheehan, Providence, Thomas Lohr, Lincoln Park, N. J., John O'Leary, Maynard, Mass., Harold Detwiler, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Others Invited

Others invited are: Henry Ashley, Marblehead, Mass., Francis Boyan, Englewood, N. J., Donald Corzine, Milwaukee, Wis., Eugene Coughlin, Augusta, Maine, Richard Donovan, New Rochelle, N. Y., Arnold Eggert, New Britain, Conn., Jay Fidler, Brooklyn, N. Y., James Gregory, East Aurora, N. Y., Russell Hall, Bristol, Conn., David Haweeli, Berlin, N. H., Ernest Israel, Fall River, Mass., Walter Joyce, Upper Montclair, N. J., Christy Karafotias, Brockton, Mass., John Kiney, Dorchester, Mass., Peter Laudati, Cranston, R. I., David MacAusland, Boston, Mass., Robert McGowan, White Plains, N. Y., Arthur Miller, Maplewood, N. J., Oscar Milner, Whitman, Mass., Henry Pilote, Whitman, Mass., Herbert Prizer, Evanston, Ill., Howard Russell, Cranston, R. I., James Rutherford, White Plains, N. Y., William Sandblom, Milton, Mass., Robert Schmalz, Needham, Mass., Vincent Sheehan, Providence, James Torcom, Evanston, Ill., Francis Wilson, Williamstown, Mass.

Line Problems

Major line problems will consist of rebuilding greatly depleted ends and guards. Four regular wingmen were lost by graduation, including Tom Nash, John Prodgers, Joe Finkelstein and Bill Bates, while Spencer Manrodt and George Mawhinney, two of the best guards at Brown in several years, also received their diplomas last June.

Brown will open its most difficult schedule in many years against Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn., Sept. 28 and then preceed against Rhode Island State, Colgate, Tufts, Holy Cross, Yale, Army, Harvard, Dartmouth and Columbia in that order.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 16

International League

Buffalo 6-3, Newark 0-13.
Jersey City 1, Rochester 0.
Syracuse 4, Montreal 1.
Toronto at Baltimore (2), rain.

American Association

Toledo 6, Kansas City 1.
Columbus 7, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 1, Indianapolis 0.
Minneapolis 4, Louisville 0.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 5-1, Sacramento 4-2 (first, 10 innings).
San Diego 2, Oakland 1 (11 innings).
Los Angeles 4, Portland 1.
San Francisco 11, Hollywood 4.

Texas League

Fort Worth 6-1, San Antonio 5-3.
Oklahoma City 4, Houston 0.
Beaumont 5, Tulsa 2.
Dallas 4, Shreveport 0.

Southern Association

New Orleans 8-1, Memphis 5-11.
Nashville 4-7, Chattanooga 3-1.
Atlanta 3-4, Knoxville 0-2.
Little Rock, 4-11, Birmingham 3-6.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 3-0, Albany 2-6.
Elmira 5, Hartford 4.
Binghamton 5, Scranton 1.
Springfield at Williamsport (2), rain.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	69	38	.645	
Brooklyn	63	45	.583	6½
New York	55	49	.529	12½
Pittsburgh	54	52	.509	14½
St. Louis	52	53	.495	16
Chicago	55	57	.491	16½
Boston	43	61	.402	26
Philadelphia	35	68	.340	32

Results Aug. 16

Boston 2, Brooklyn 1, 12 innings.
Cincinnati 9, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 9, Pittsburgh 5.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G B
Cleveland	69	44	.611	
Detroit	66	47	.584	3
Boston	60	52	.536	8½
New York	56	52	.519	10½
Chicago	56	53	.519	10½
Washington	49	62	.441	19
St. Louis	46	69	.400	24
Philadelphia	42	66	.389	24½

Results Aug. 16

Boston 7, Washington 6, 10 innings.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 13, Detroit 4.

Record For Jimmy Foxx

When Jimmy Foxx, Boston catcher, hit a home run in the 10th inning to defeat Washington 7 to 6, yesterday, he reached a lifetime total of 495 to top the record of 494 established by Lou Gehrig of the Yankees. It was the second home run of the game for Foxx.

Oldest Athletic Club Now In 80th Year of Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Olympic Club of San Francisco—one of the greatest pillars of amateur athletics—celebrated its 80th anniversary on May 6 of this year. Formed six years before its friendly rival on the Atlantic Coast—the New York Athletic Club—the Olympic Club is the oldest organization in the United States dedicated to athletics. From its magnificent home on Post Street its athletes have gone forth to win the highest honors in national and international competition.

Like the small acorn that grew into a mighty oak, the beginning of The Olympic Club was very, very humble indeed. Two brothers—Charles and Edward Nahl—in 1854, built a backyard gymnasium for the use of themselves and their friends and from those gatherings came the decision to call a meeting and proceed with the formation of an athletic club. On May 6th, 1860, 23 athletically inclined San Franciscans met in the house of the Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company and it was decided to organize The Olympic Club and rent a loft over a coal yard for $100 a month. As only 75 persons could be accommodated in the small quarters the membership list was limited to that number.

Had to Move

In a short space of time the request for membership became so insistent that it was necessary to move to larger quarters and quickly the list of members increased to 500. In the 1880's the members decided to build a club house and bonds to the value of $225,000 were issued to cover the cost of a site and building. On January 2nd, 1893, headed by President William Greer Harrison, the members took possession of their own home on Post Street and remained there until driven out by the fire of 1906.

In 1907 William F. Humphrey began his 33-year reign as president. This gentleman (a lawyer by profession) had been a member of The Olympic Club since the days of his youth, also he had long been identified with amateur athletics. Through his efforts, $215,000 fire insurance was collected, an enthusiasm was born, and the present magnificent five-storied clubhouse on Post Street was erected.

$1,500,000 Value

Through the kindness of Executive Manager G. A. Jobe we learned that the valuation of the clubhouse and lot on Post Street is $1,500,000. On the first floor is a 100 by 35 foot salt-water swimming pool with a depth of three to nine feet, heated to a temperature of 72. There is a fully-equipped gymnasium with a banked running track, 26 laps to the mile; five standard-size handball courts and three squash courts . . . punching bags, wrestling, boxing, and weight-lifting rooms . . . 1,600 steel lockers . . . 325 locker rooms with accommodations for one to 25 persons . . . 40 showers . . . steam room . . . dry-heat room with a temperature of 155 and cooling-room of 110 degrees . . . two open-air (and one closed) sun-rooms . . . Turkish baths and sunlamps.

There are 75 bedrooms; a main dining room seating 175 persons, a grill which can accommodate 80; and six private dining rooms. From 75 the membership has grown to 5,700. In addition to the adult, there is also a juvenile and junior membership. As this is exclusively a men's club, women are admitted only on four or five special occasions during the year. There are instructors for every branch of athletics and the complete staff of the establishment numbers 350. The Olympic Club is affiliated with 19 other clubs throughout the United States and the Tattersall Club of Sydney, Australia.

* * *

Naturally an up-to-date athletic organization such as The Olympic Club has not neglected golf—the most popular game of today. In order to cater to the members who wished to participate in this sport The Olympic Club at Lakeside was formed. This beautiful piece of property, valued at $2,000,000, consists of 378 acres of California Coast Range country, right on the Pacific Ocean and only eight miles from the Post Street home. Membership at Lakeside (which numbers 1,000) is limited to members of The Olympic Club, but the initiation and dues are separate and extra.

There are two 18-hole golf courses; four complete tennis courts; a clubhouse with 130 locker rooms; a main dining room with seats for 275 and a grill seating 150; two large reception-lounge rooms; private dining rooms and a section for ladies. William R. Mawson is manager at Lakeside; Fred Wetmore the golf professional; and Sam White the greens keeper.

The progress of The Olympic Club during the 80 years of its existence is proof that it is fully qualified (to quote the words of President William F. Humphrey) "to develop men and elevate the standard of citizenship and insure fair play for all. These are the rules which always have governed and always will direct The Olympic Club."

H. A. R.

Chess —By Frederick R. Chevalier

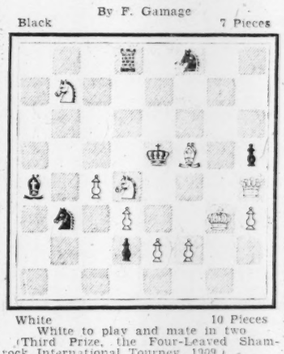
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 17, 1940

Problem No. 2271

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

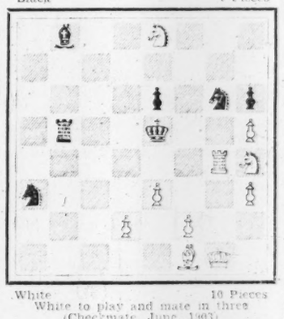
White to play and mate in two.

(Third Prize, the Four-Leaved Shamrock International Tourney, 1909.)

Problem No 2272

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win.

(Anderssen-Alexander, Hamburg, 1869. A combination by one of the masters of pre-modern days.)

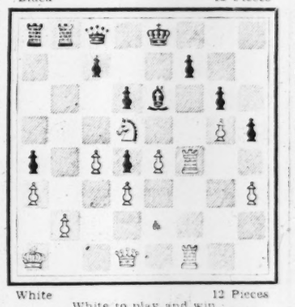
Solutions to Problems

No. 2269	R-Q6		
No. 2270	1 K-R3	threatens	
	2 QxKtPch		
	1	KxQKt	
	2 Q-K4ch		
	1	KxKKt	
	2 B-B7ch		
	1	R-K	
	2 PxR/Qch		
	1	PxB or B-B7	
	2 Q-B3		

End-Game No. 524. White wins: 1 RxP, KxR. 2 R-Ktch, K-R2. 3 KtxKtch, BxKt. 4 B-K4ch, K-R. 5 Q-R5, B-Kt2. 6 RxB. Resigns. If 2 . . . K-R. 3 Kt×Kt. 4 Kt-K4, BxB. 5 QxBch, P-B3. 6 KtxKBP, and wins.

End-Game No. 525

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Checkmate, June, 1903.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2271	1 Q-Q5	threatens	
	2 Q-K4ch		
	1	KtxQ	
	2 Q-B3ch		
	1	KtxKt	
	2 Q-Kt3ch		
	1	Kt-B3	
	2 Q-Kt3		
No. 2272	1 Q-Q8	threatens	
	2 Q-Kt8ch		
	1	KtxQ	
	2 Q-B3ch		
	1	Kt-B3	
	2 Q-Kt3		
	1	Kt-Kt5	
	2 Q-Kt8ch		
	1	Kt-K4	
	2 Q-B3ch		
	1	Kt-B6	
	2 Q-Kt3		
	1	B-Q8	
	2 Q-Kt8ch		

(a) White appears to be lost anyhow. Black's threats of P-Kt5 and R6 cannot be successfully parried.

New York State Chess Association Congress

In addition to the championship event, which is given much more publicity, there are other events which will interest players who do not take the game so seriously. The Genesee Cup tournament is played for by four-man teams from each county, divided into Class A and Class B. The Class A champion team holds the Genesee Cup for one year, and the Class B champions a smaller cup. There are also four classes of round-robin tournaments.

Capablanca in New York

J. R. Capablanca, former champion of the world, but now a native of Cuba and is now in New York. He still has hopes of a return match with Dr. Alekhine who dethroned him in 1927, and is confident that, after international conditions are settled, his Argentine supporters will arrange the necessary financial backing. After the International Team Tournament, which concluded in Buenos Aires last year as hostilities were breaking abroad, it was reported that the match was definite, but later this report was contradicted and eventually Dr. Alekhine returned to France, his adopted country. He has not been heard from in New York since France capitulated.

Ventnor Game

P. Wolfston, of Los Angeles, had the satisfaction of defeating both of the leaders in the final standing. Here is how he disposed of S. Bernstein, who with the white pieces gradually got an inferior position, and at the end obligingly cut short a difficult ending with a blunder.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Bernstein White	Wolfston Black	Bernstein White	Wolfston Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 R-Q	KtxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 RPxKt	B-B7
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	22 RxP	QxR
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	23 Q-Q2	QxQ
5 Kt-B1	P-Q3	24 KtxQ	P-Kt3
6 B-Kt5	Castles	25 B-Kt4	Kt-K2
7 P-K3	P-B4	26 B-Q7	P-KR4
8 P-Q5	P-xP	27 P-B3	K-B2
9 B-K2	Q-K2	28 K-B2	R-Kt1
10 Kt-Q2	BxKt	29 P-KKt4	PxKtP
11 QxB	B-KB4	30 PxKP	P-KR4
12 CastlesKR	QR-Q	31 B-K8	P-B5
13 KR-Q	P-Q2	32 B-B5	P-Kt6ch
14 P-QR3	P-KR3	33 K-Kt3	Kt-B3
15 B-B4	P-KKt4	34 B-Kt4	Kt-K4
16 B-Kt3	KR-Q	35 B-B5	Kt-Q6
17 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	36 P-Kt4	Kt-B7
18 Q-K	P-Kt3	37 K-B3?(a)	
19 RxR	RxR		B-Q8 mate

(a) White appears to be lost anyhow. Black's threats of P-Kt5 and R6 cannot be successfully parried

Correspondence Game

One of the features of the Chess Correspondent, the newly named bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America, is a section devoted to games played by members. The game below was played in the 1939 Skittle Tournament. A Class B, is, perhaps, the most interesting in the July-August issue. A. G. Pearsall is from Chula Vista, Calif., and is president of the league. R. W. Marchand is from Clayton, M.

French Defense

Pearsall White	Marchand Black	Pearsall White	Marchand Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	23 BxKt	PxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 QxQP	R-Q
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	25 Q-B6	R-R3
4 P-K5	P-QB4	26 Q-B3	P-B3
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	27 RxB	PxR
6 PxB	Kt-QB3	28 R-Kt7	Q-K
7 Q-Kt4	K-B	29 Kt-B7	R-Q2
8 Kt-B3	P-KR4	30 KtxRch	PxKt
9 Q-Kt3	KKt-K2	31 R-Kt5	RxP
10 P-KR4	Kt-B4	32 R-R5	R-K5
11 Q-B4	Q-R4	33 RxP/R7	Q-B3
12 R-Q2	P-B5	34 Q-Q	R×KP
13 Kt-Kt5		35 K-B2	Q-K
	Kt(B3)-K2	36 Q-B3	R-K5
14 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	37 R-R5	Q-Kt7
15 Q-B3	B-Q2	38 Q-Q	Q-K
16 B-R3	Kt(Kt3)-K2	39 Q-Q8ch	K-K2
17 Castles	K-Kt	40 QxKBP	R-K4
18 KR-Kt	P-QKt3	41 R-R7ch	R-K2
19 P-R4	BxP	42 Q-K6	RxR
20 B-QB	P-Kt4	43 QxQ	P-R6
21 B-R3	Q-B2	44 Q-QKt8	Resigns
22 QBxKt	QxB		

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Bennington Festival, New Style

By Margaret Lloyd

Bennington, Vt.

Although music, drama, and stage design function separately in the new curriculum of the former Bennington School of the Dance which now succeeds itself as the Bennington School of the Arts, dance is still the star attraction in the Festival performances and the sister arts are best served here when used in conjunction with it.

There is psychological import in Arch Lauterer's unfolding doors, the basis of his scenic theme for Martha Graham's new "Letter to the World" (via Emily Dickinson), which makes the stage design a decidedly active factor in the production. In the drama department Francis Fergusson's adaptation of "The King and the Duke" episode from "Huckleberry Finn" benefits most by Martha Hill's dance arrangements and Gregory Tucker's score. The chamber music programs offered some possible first performances, but nothing specifically written for the Festival, so that it remained for the composers Gregory Tucker in "The King and the Duke," Louis Horst in "El Penitente," Miss Graham's new shorter piece, and Hunter Johnson in "Letter to the World," to sustain that bloom of freshness and pertinence which has always been a distinguishing feature of these Festivals.

A new form of choreodrame embracing all the theater arts may yet emerge from this adventurous center as its special contribution. Though this idea was not stressed in the new productions, its influence was apparent in the interweaving of the arts, rather than a partitional blocking off of them.

* * *

Miss Hill's incidental dances were less incidental than indispensable. They flowed throughout the action, held it together. Varying the old-time square dances dynamically, using the retard, the pause, against the animated, balancing the sinister against the gay, introducing characterizing movement as well as steps, the play became professionally a dance production. Mr. Tucker's harmonium, combined with wind, strings (including banjo), drums, and voice, lent pervasive aid. Helen Bottomly's somewhat exaggerated period costumes were amusing and Mr. Lauterer's sets and curtains tersely in the vein. The spoken word, in the hands of students, using for the most part Mark Twain's dialogue, fared less well.

This year the drama and dance events were held in the small College Theater in the Commons Building on the campus, with some loss of festival tone. Preliminary to further expansion which includes plans for a new theater on a recent extension of the grounds, and owing perhaps to the School's present transitional stage, the Festival seemed to have shrunk in spite of the development of new departments. The atmosphere was quieter, but also less exciting.

Not until Martha Graham's first performance in the opening series, on Sunday night, did the whilom electricity again charge the air. Here was the accustomed expectancy, the stilled attention, followed by bravas and cheers for "El Penitente." Here was ready laughter and applause for the tragicomic, "Every Soul is a Circus."

* * *

Unfortunately the long "Letter to the World" came at the end of a long program, and even the Graham fans grew restive. It is a difficult piece at best, with Emily in her white dress presenting a calm outer self, impersonated by Margaret Meredith speaking fragments of Dickinson verse from time to time, and Martha in red expressing the "crimson excitement" of Emily's imagination in dance movement.

Characters in the real world—Emily and two of the children loving and beloved by her—mingle with characters in the world of her imagination. Mr. Lauterer's manifold-ing doors open into the vistas of Emily's thought. Now the large central double-doors are the walls of a white house, now black with premonitions of "The Postponeless Creature," represented by the tall and magnificent Jane Dudley, who as the Ancestress of Puritan tradition manages also to suggest Emily's preoccupation with the dark vision of death.

It is a dance of intimation, like Emily's poems, elusive, evanescent, and in its present state, and on one viewing, not yet completely satisfying. Erick Hawkins played the unattainable Lover, Merce Cunningham, March, and a newcomer, George Hall, a spritely Boy with the Birds. Miss Graham's concert group appeared in several of the episodes.

"El Penitente" is a more compact piece deriving from a native Old and New Mexican lore that rather mixes flagellantism with the crucifixion. Embarrassment is avoided by symbolically presenting the "Christ Figure" (Merce Cunningham), the "Mary Figure" (Martha Graham) and the "Penitent" (Erick Hawkins) as in a Mystery Play done by a group of strolling players. It seems quite finished in form, makes quite clear its intention, and is vibrantly achieved—a high-colored, theatrical picture—in the line of "Primitive Mysteries," but without that great work's subtlety or incandescence.

Edythe Gilfond, the costume designer, was less successful in this piece than in "Letter to the World." Mr. Cunningham's crown of thorns and papal robes make an odd mixture, but here again imagination is called upon, and the "Christ Figure," as the dance play itself, is no doubt intended to be presented as seen in the eyes of a primitive people. Mr. Horst's very interesting score carries out in an offstage piano the flourishes and interludes which he says properly belong to an onstage guitar. Drumbeats and woodwinds assist in the creation of mood.

The music programs were given afternoon performances by members of the music faculty and student body, in the new Recreation Building on a distant part of the grounds. Two afternoons were devoted to modern chamber music under Otto Luening's direction, and two to seventeenth- and eighteenth-century chamber music under Ralph Kirkpatrick. Of the modern music, Robert McBride's new Quintet for clarinet and strings, "Wise Apple Five," was exceptionally well liked; of the older music, "Two Psalms" for harpsichord and soprano, by J. C. de Mondonville (1711-1772), were interrogatively announced as in first American performance.

The chamber concert is a happy solution of the Bennington music problem at present. It brings out music seldom heard and music that can make for a graceful concert even when not always professionally sung or played.

The Festival Week ran from Aug. 10 through Aug. 17, with four performances each in music, drama, and dance.

Black Star Photo

Martha Graham and Erick Hawkins
In "Every Soul Is a Circus"

Latin American Art

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Several displays of Latin American art have been installed for the summer at the Riverside Museum, an exhibition place formerly the site of the Roerich collection. These appear under the auspices of the United States New York World's Fair Commission, of which Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is chairman, and as a means toward consolidating the relationship between the United States and Latin America. Having opened during the last week in July with groups representing the republics of Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela, the collective exhibition took on a new interest with the delayed arrival of a consignment of paintings and sculpture from Brazil.

Just the opportunity of seeing a fairly representative cross-section of the painting, sculpture, and graphic arts of a fraction of the 21 republics below the Rio Grande is in itself a step in the direction of a closer understanding of our neighbors which should not be ignored. Last year an exhibition, somewhat larger and more comprehensive than the present one, was held at the same place. Brazil, Ecuador, and Mexico were represented on that occasion as well as at present. Venezuela, on the other hand, is taking the opportunity to exhibit her work in New York for the first time, while Brazil, instead of a comprehensive show of her many artists, is limiting her representation to a two-man exhibition.

* * *

Each of these republics makes a creditable showing of contemporary art. The Mexican display, which to a large extent duplicates the contemporary show from the same country now on display at the Museum of Modern Art, is essentially modern in mood. It contains some good paintings by artists such as Siqueiros, Charlot, Cantu, Castellanos, and others, but is mainly devoted to black-and-white work, including prints and drawings. These, in line with the trends of today in Mexico, are vigorously experimental in style and somewhat lurid in subject matter.

Ecuador, like Venezuela, presents an art which is largely conservative, and tends to follow the precepts of the academies of South America and Europe. A vivid picturesqueness in the landscapes and figure subjects, such as is seen in the striking "Cacao," a work of large rhythms and brilliant colors, by Leonardo Texada of Ecuador, is a salient characteristic of the paintings. Many of the styles also derive from European impressionism, and show an expert handling of this formula. Among the examples of this trend in Venezuelan art are the brilliant "Sun Flowers" of Marcos Castillo, and the dappled "Self Portrait" and "Red Roofs" of Humberto Gonzalez, painted with bright dots of color in the pointillist manner.

Brazil last year was represented by a similar, conservative showing. This year she has turned to her foremost modernist, Candido Portinari, and to Maria Martins, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador in Washington and a talented sculptress, to illustrate what may be considered a more up-to-date tendency in the art of the republic.

* * *

With Portinari making virtually a one-man show of it, the value of the country's effort is in one way materially increased. For the show brings out an artistic personality who, while virtually new to the United States, has already achieved celebrity with a provocative talent as both easel painter and muralist. The winner of an honorable mention on his first appearance in the Carnegie International exhibition in 1936, Portinari has lately received much appreciation for his murals in the Brazilian pavilion at the World's Fair here.

His exhibition of 27 paintings contains several portraits which are perhaps the most individual of his works, being characterized by excellent drawing and color and a striking simplicity. That of a young man, "Mario de Andrade," is especially notable for the firm and interesting solidity achieved in a manner partly primitive and partly sophisticated and fanciful. In paintings of women Portinari depends upon the same qualities of simplicity and clarity, but the effects are generally more delicate in drawing and employ color of particular coolness and refinement.

A large part of the display, however, is devoted to work in advanced styles, suggesting the influence of modern fantasy and surrealism. In several fiesta scenes the style shows a premeditated carelessness and gaiety, while landscapes patterned with esoteric symbols are in line with the imaginative wing of modern painting, as represented by Dali and others.

Portinari's talent, which is based on excellent technical training and skill, is clearly apparent in these paintings, however mannered they may be in some instances. His most individual work has a folk art simplicity which seems to spring from his native background, but his painting also clearly shows the influences of various French painters, including Picasso.

* * *

Mrs. Martins' part in the show is a modest one. Her talent for sculpture, which applies a certain vigor to a traditional feeling for form, is represented by four pieces—a tall female figure imaginatively symbolizing "The Search for Light," and three small works including a nude, a pair of lovers, and a figure of St. Francis.

Whether Brazilian art in general is best served by such a highly selective showing is already a subject of comment in connection with the exhibition. But as last year the demonstration accounted chiefly for the conservative art of the republic, this year it was thought only fair to show a sample at least of the more progressive activities of the school.

Still another show, composed of paintings, prints and drawings by artists of the Dominican Republic, has been added to the exhibition. The most notable artistic personality involved is A. Botello Barros, who contributes several powerful paintings of native figures.

Stadium Season Closes

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Celebrated soloists have continued to be the chief attraction of the programs that have drawn great audiences to the Stadium Concerts in their final week. On the evening of Aug. 8, Massimo Freccia conducting, the soloist was Mischa Elman. On the evening of the twelfth, Alexander Smallens conducting, Alec Templeton officiated.

Mr. Elman was heard in Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto, a work that he mastered when a pupil of Leopold Auer, that served him at his American début on Dec. 10, 1908, and which, before that event and since, he has played innumerable times the world over. Indeed, he is one of the violinists with whom today it may be said to be "identified."

On this occasion his large and luscious tone was at its best in the lyric passages, especially the second movement. In rapid passages he was sometimes guilty of scratching, and though his execution had its customary ease and accuracy, he didn't hesitate to take liberties with the pace, especially on the side of moderation. He was absolutely at his best, however, in the four short pieces, accompanied at the piano by Richard Willens, with which he rewarded the thunderous applause that followed the concerto.

At this same concert it was a delight to hear Griffes' "Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Kahn," which holds its place as one of the best orchestral pieces by an American composer.

Alec Templeton, the blind pianist, who is famous for his burlesques and improvisations, made a tremendous hit with his impression of Italian opera (singing both tenor and soprano himself) and his idea of Rudy Vallée as the "Walküre Brünnhilde," both of which have been recorded. He also did an extremely clever improvisation on five notes given him by the audience (G, B-flat, B natural, C sharp, and E sharp!) in the manners of Mozart, Johann Strauss, Stephen Foster, and George Gershwin.

Besides these specialties, his original compositions included also the "Tarantelle No. 1" from the "Chromatic Suite," the amusing "Grieg's in the Groove," a Concert Waltz in D flat, and an impression of California Redwoods. His excellent talent for the piano also found scope in solo pieces by Chopin, Debussy, and Liszt, and above all, in Rachmaninoff's C minor Concerto, done accurately and fluently, if not with all the breadth and power conceivable.

This concert likewise afforded two promising members of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra opportunity to appear as composers and conductors. Zoltán Kurthy, first viola, led his brief and lively "Overture" and Bruno Labate, first oboe, led a tuneful "Interlude and Scherzo" that graciously makes its bow to Mendelssohn. Mr. Smallens, in addition to presiding over the concerto, conducted Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture and the "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss, on both of which the amplification wreaked particular vengeance.

John Corigliano, the orchestra's concertmaster, was the soloist on the evening of the tenth, choosing as his concerto the Vieuxtemps in D minor. Although his performance in general was marked by care and skill, it was in the Adagio religioso that he rose to his most impressive height. Mr. Freccia, the conductor, offered as the orchestral complement to the program Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture, the "Taming of the Shrew" Overture of Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco (present in the audience), Debussy's "La Mer," and the thrice-familiar dances from "Prince Igor."

Mr. Freccia concluded his Stadium summer on the evening of the eleventh, when Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture, Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Beethoven's third "Leonore" Overture, the Miller's Dance and Finale from Manuel de Falla's ballet "The Three-Cornered Hat," Dukas' "L'Apprenti-Sorcier," and the March and Scherzo from Prokofieff's opera "The Love of Three Oranges," constituted the diversified list. The Mozart overture was slow and leaden of foot, but Beethoven's overture and the pieces by Falla, Dukas, and Prokofieff had energy and pace.

The season closed with a Sibelius program on Aug. 14. Efrem Zimbalist played the Violin Concerto, and the other items were "Pohjola's Daughter," the First Symphony, and "Finlandia."

Small Pictures at Rockport

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

Little pictures rather than large are the high lights of the second part of the Rockport Art Association's exhibition of oils, water colors, black-and-whites, and sculpture.

While many of the more ambitious canvases are facile, there is about several of the smaller sketches a freshness and vitality lacking in their carefully studied fellows. Take, for instance, "Annisquam River," by Gifford Beal, a juicy bit of tempera, with all the brisk clarity of a New England blue, white, and green summer day; or "To Windward," by Max Kuehne, apt synthesis of swift, angularly tilted sailboat, rushing sea, and answering cloudy sky. About both these little pictures there is atmosphere, and the zest of good, not labored nor forced, craftsmanship. They are the expressions of men at home in their medium.

"Field Mouse," by Gertrude M. Tonsberg, offers another amusing sketch, handled with a quaint dryness, while "New England Landscape," a water color by Prescott Jones, exudes moisture.

Two compositions by Sam Hershey, "All Our Yesterdays" and "Figure," suggest the kinship in art of otherwise unrelated subjects. The former is a sketch of an old automobile ready for the junk yard; the latter an abstraction derived from a model seated in a chair against a large mirror. In both there is much the same interest in an organization of parts. "Figure" takes organized objects—sitter, chair and mirror—dissects them into color geometrics, puts them together again and emerges with an abstract design—not so abstract, however, as to shed its derivatives. "All Our Yesterdays," on the other hand, seeks organized design from the disintegration of a material object.

As in the Gloucester Society of Artists show there are French echoes, reaching back to Pissarro in "Rondout Creek," by Reynolds Beal, to Degas in "The Dancing Lesson," by Louis Kronberg, and to Van Gogh in "A Church in Spain," by John Wells James.

"Carnival," by Herbert Barnett, smacking also of French influences, nevertheless reaches toward something more personal, and, with "Still-Life in Henderson's Attic," by Susumu Hirota, strikes the high point of the exhibition. Choosing for subject matter the flotsam and jetsam of outdoor revelry it uses effectively the whirl of amusements, the heavier swirl of tent canvas, and a suggestion of horses.

Centered in place of honor is Aldro T. Hibbard's facile "Spring Freshet," rush of water in woodland setting, seen previously this summer in one-man studio show.

Diversifying the show is Addison B. Le Boutillier's architectural model of "St. Sigbert, an English Village," in which the old town's adherence to topography, its use of three levels, and its unconscious mass effect, building from rocky crag base to church steeple, hark back to an earlier functionalism.

New Works Heard in Basel

By Willi Reich

Basel, Switz.

The rich music season in Basel closed with an orchestral concert, on the program of which were three works performed for the first time. They were written for Paul Sacher and his chamber orchestra, and because of the high standing of their composers in the music world, they naturally commanded the greatest possible interest.

The "Symphonic Piece for Strings (opus 86) by Ernest Křenek, which is composed on the twelve-tone scale, was something of a surprise to most listeners, for despite the complicated phraseology, deprecated as "abstract," the work proved to be highly expressive and at once appealed to even the untrained listener. To those versed in modern music Křenek's work seemed a genuine masterpiece, in which the new style is made subservient to a lofty expression which leads in marvelously clear symphonic composition to enthralling results. In Křenek's development as a composer this work is a new peak.

A "Divertissement for Strings" in three movements, by Béla Bartók, made a deep impression, though it is not on the whole so well worked out in its stylistic composition as the work by Křenek. Bartók has framed a profoundly serious, masterfully fashioned Adagio with two quick movements whose dance themes and virtuoso gaiety are in strong and, as it seems, unmotivated contrast to the tragic tone of the middle movement. Bartók's magnificent technique in composition is of course evident in the whole work, but the concept taken in its entirety seems to me less significant than his earlier orchestral and chamber works.

A delightful new work was the choral cantata, "Genug ist nich genug" (Enough is not enough), based by the gifted Swiss composer Willy Burkhard on three poems by C. F. Meyer. As accompaniment two trumpets and kettledrums were added to the string orchestra. With these instrumental means and the chorus Burkhard was able not only to bring these glorious poems to mighty, stirring expression, but also to give us music, genuinely inspired, which belongs to the finest that the modern school offers.

Paul Sacher, who is so deserving of praise for the way he fosters new music, was a self-effacing interpreter of all three works, reading to the full the composer's intentions, a task in which he was brilliantly supported by his splendid orchestra.

An event of special musical interest may be briefly mentioned here, a radio drama, "Christoph Colomb," which was performed quite recently on the Lausanne Radio with Ernest Ansermet conducting. Arthur Honegger has set to a somewhat vague text by William Aguet very concise, expressive music, which considerably enhanced the effect of the performance.

'A Window in London'

By Harold Hobson

London

It is comparatively rare now for the public here to see a new British film. "The Lion Has Wings," the Alexander Korda propaganda picture of the early days of the war, has had few successors beyond "For Freedom" and the productions of the Ministry of Information. These latter, though they feature players of considerable celebrity, are one-reel films, and so cannot form the backbone of a program. The British film industry is passing through a period of somnolence.

Mr. Michael Redgrave, however, who was the leading actor in the film version of A. J. Cronin's "The Stars Look Down," has caused the industry to stir in its sleep. For he has just completed a new picture called "A Window in London." London is not Thrums: and the author of Mr. Redgrave's film is not Barrie, though he has a certain affinity with Barrie in that they both portray people in fairly humble walks.

Barrie looks out of the window in Thrums and sees his Scottish village life going on outside. Mr Redgrave—in the film—looks in at a window in London and sees a man apparently stabbing a woman Mr. Redgrave is on one of the Underground trains at the time, coming in from the suburbs to his job as a workman on the new Waterloo Bridge. He brings the train to a hurried stop, communicates, as all British citizens are officially urged to do when they notice anything suspicious, with a policeman, and rushes up the tenement stairs that lead to the room into which he has just had such a startling glimpse.

He finds no one hurt, but is met with a pitiful story of a conjuror and his wife, without engagements, desperate from poverty Mr. Redgrave presents a character of singular simplicity, and it does not occur to him that these people may have been merely rehearsing a trick. He impulsively gives them a couple of pounds, and promises to call later.

The story now loses itself in confusion. Mr. Redgrave's honest workman, though apparently on admirable terms with his young and pretty wife, falls in love with the woman conjuror. Later he knocks the male conjuror into the swirling river, from which that expert illusionist emerges in time, in the last seconds of the picture, to do to his wife what the credulous Mr. Redgrave imagined him to be doing at the beginning. This attempt at a neat O. Henry climax is not impressive.

The film is far more interesting in its glimpses of Londoners than in the naïve and melodramatic story that it laboriously unfolds. The telephone operators, moving a multitude of little switches, the rush of the underground train through its tunnels and into its brief respites of sunshine in the open air—insofar as any air can be called open that is boxed in by high blank walls and the backs of tenements—the narrow corridors and poky dressing rooms of a suburban music hall, and the powerful structure of the new bridge are the principal factors in whatever pleasure it communicates.

From France too comes a film dealing with the poorer classes. This is a Sacha Guitry picture, "Nine Bachelors." As a business proposition for the accommodation of wealthy women who desire the protection of a husband's name without the encumbrance of his presence, M. Guitry establishes a hostel for nine tramps who are expected to marry anyone he selects, and disappear immediately after the ceremony. Disappear, however, they do not, and their enduring persistence in matrimony is the foundation of a not unamusing comedy.

Art in America's Southwest

By Dorothy Adlow

Santa Fé, N. M.

Artists of Santa Fé and Taos have contributed their share to the celebration commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of Coronado's Entrada. Large displays are on view in the two centers and both show the same democratic latitude, including the divers phases of current painting. Interest centers on the great spaces, rolling or mountainous landscape, horses, Indian customs. There is a forthright, wholesome effort to paint in a manner which imparts the grandeur and moods of the outdoors.

As we become familiar with the natural beauty of the Southwest we understand the limitations of the painters who have lived in these regions. There is no challenge to the imagination, if a painter is a recorder of fact, for everything is expressed so beautifully that the artist remains helpless in an effort to describe, with the restrictions of his technique, what he has seen and thrilled to. If he does desire to express himself, it must be through translation into symbol or design, through recasting the material under the influence of personal taste and conviction.

* * *

The Indians have their tradition which is being carefully preserved and nurtured by schools here. They continue to draw flatly, decoratively, and symbolically, responding more to cognate styles such as those of the Persians or Hindus rather than Western European naturalism. Their drawings are to be seen everywhere, in private and public buildings, and we have even seen "murals" executed by living natives in the homes of the more affluent. The Indian here is a subject of local color, enriching the atmosphere and providing it with an element of exoticism. He sells his handicrafts to tourists. But artistically his contribution is a repetition of creative performance of the past. Whoever wishes to see Indian handiwork at its best must visit the museums and collections where antiquities are being carefully preserved.

In the Taos and Santa Fé exhibitions we note the kaleidoscopic variations of contemporary style. There are first the established painters of the local scene like Ernest L. Blumenschein, Victor Higgins, Will Shuster, Joseph Imhof, and Peter Hurd. Each finds the idiom, the breadth of handling, the light or vigorous stroke that conveys appropriately idea or feeling. Photographic naturalism, commonly practiced a few years ago, has disappeared almost entirely and the influence of Paris has filtered through.

More reminiscent of the styles of the boulevards are painters who still remain indoors, painting flowers in a stylish or rhapsodic manner, painting as though it made little difference where they are located. Andrew Dasburg and Randall Davey belong to this class. We can visualize Ward Lockwood's "Spring in Rio Chiquito" or Sheldon Parsons' "Golden Chamisa" as welcome additions to the plentiful Montparnasse exhibitions of a decade ago. They paint with the rhapsodic sweep of expressionists who dare to be bold and personal in the attempt to articulate a deeply felt response to an environment.

* * *

There are many artists who have found a satisfactory medium in neat stylization, in tidily patterned depictions of trees, adobe houses, primitive stucco churches, austerely clad Spanish women moving silently across the landscape. That manner has received encouragement, for it has clarity, directness, and simplicity. It comes in the aftermath of the provincial-primitive tendencies so heartily promoted a generation ago.

While we had anticipated for some years seeing the work of artists of abstract tendency in the Southwest, never had we realized that there existed such a large, determined, and inventive group. In Taos and Santa Fé there are several painters working industriously on compositions which might be called by some surrealist, by others non-objective, or abstract. In any event they hold forth in a manner which is utterly free of visual resemblance. They are concerned with colors and designs so arranged that they are pleasing to the eye, but intended to impart far more than meets the eye.

Embodied in these non-representational patterns are symbols of broad application. This group of painters put the pictorial idiom of line, color, contrast, to use as a means of stating fundamental beliefs, and they struggle to achieve in their patterns a largeness and vigor commensurate with the ideas conveyed. They consider that art has a purpose and that its substance should encompass basic truths. What is most significant is the manner in which they use the medium, sometimes geometrically, sometimes freely and intuitively. To enhance the ideas conveyed, they have found the air brush advantageous for radiations in color and beautiful effects in transparencies.

* * *

Outstanding in this group are Raymond Jonson of Santa Fé, Emil Bisttram of Taos, Lawren Harris, and Dane Rudhyar.

After seeing hundreds of canvases in New Mexico, we are inclined to think that the environment, so opulent and picturesque, encourages this inwardness in an artist. Man seems small indeed amid these limitless expanses. He is inclined to paint with less emphasis upon people, to replace minutiae with large conceptual ideas. There is a greater sense of mystery, of wonder, of starkness; a desire to break narrow boundaries, to widen the scope of vision and to generalize in a world given to detail and fact.

Such is the artistic panorama in New Mexico, where layers of past cultures, the Indian, the Spanish Colonial, the American pioneer, are blended with the French; and where artists are straining to interpret in self-imposed discipline truths which have been the salient factors in art of all known epochs in the history of man.

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Stocks Shift Fractionally In Dull Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Traders exhibited scant buying energy in today's stock market as war developments still were viewed as the most important speculative handicap.

The list got off to a hesitant opening and the ticker tape frequently napped thereafter. At the start of the final hour prices were fractionally mixed.

Germany's announcement of a complete blockade of the British Isles, together with continuance of the air battle over England, served to further complicate the market picture, brokers said.

At the same time, those with sizable share holdings appeared reluctant to unload as business news remained more favorable than otherwise.

Stocks inclined to edge forward included U. S. Steel, General Motors, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and Standard Oil of N. J.

Backward were Chrysler, Boeing, Sperry, Loft, International Paper preferred, International Nickel, Republic Steel and Youngstown.

Boardrooms studied the statement of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which contended that the loss of export business by the United States as the result of a sudden cessation of European hostilities would be a "relatively minor matter" so far as the economic situation is concerned.

Declaration of peace, the Bureau explained, might temporarily hit such industries as steel and aircraft manufacturing, but these would be bolstered by domestic defense requirements of more steel and airplanes than either industry is yet equipped to produce.

Encouraging was the survey of the Federal Reserve Board disclosing department stores sales for the country in the week ended Aug. 10 exceeded those of the corresponding 1939 period by 8 per cent. In the preceding week the year-to-year increase was 5 per cent. Principal improvement was recorded in the districts of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis and Dallas.

Bonds Recede

Bonds slowly receded today. Most losses were less than a point near the end of the short session and a few rails and utilities stabbed at higher prices with mild success.

Even the often volatile foreign dollar list bogged down in a narrow range. Berlin City 6s lost a point or so and smaller declines came through for Japanese, Canadian and Colombianbond s. Italian, Denmark, and Finnish issues edged up.

Domestic corporates trimmed included Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, International Telephone 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¼s, Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, and Remington Rand 4½s of '56.

Higher were Illinois Central 4s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66 and Detroit Edison 4½s.

Price changes among U. S. Governments were insignificant.

Passenger Airline Traffic Sets New Record in 1939

Passenger traffic over scheduled domestic air transport routes is at an all-time peak and accounts for more than three-fifths of gross revenues, according to Poor's Investment Advisory Service. The 678 million revenue-passenger-miles flown during 1939 were 42 per cent larger than 1938 volume.

Declining passenger rates are, in part, responsible for the expanded air travel of recent years. Contrasting with an average of 12 cents a mile in 1929, the average domestic passenger rate for standardized rate schedules declined to a point of relative stability at around 5 cents a mile.

"To take care of the rising popularity of air travel and to foster further expansion, airlines have incorporated newer and larger planes into their services during past years," continues the analysis. "There has been gradual improvement in airline operating efficiency. In 1939, for example, a load factor of 56 per cent was experienced, as contrasted with 50 per cent in 1938, and 49 per cent in 1937. The transport companies have been establishing new safety records, having transported more than 2 million passengers nearly 815 million passenger-miles without a fatal accident or serious injury to any person in the twelve months ending March 26, 1940.

"In 1939, air mail revenue received by domestic air carriers amounted to nearly 18 million dollars, as compared with 15 million dollars in 1938. Air express has also grown steadily and is becoming an important phase of transport operation. Express carried by scheduled domestic air lines during 1939 was nearly one-fourth again as large as that of a year earlier and approximated 5.4 billion pound-miles. The 1.9 billion pound-miles flown during the first four 1940 months, moreover, was 25 per cent larger than in the corresponding 1939 months, and the greatest ever experienced for such a period."

Alleghany Corp Cuts Loss

CLEVELAND (AP)—Alleghany Corp., top holding company of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway system, reported second quarter net loss of $36,613 on $1,120,463 total income, against $597,665, loss on $543,036 income the same period of 1939. For the half-year, Alleghany had $31,007 net income against $1,118,331 loss that part of 1939.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56	55⅛	55⅛	A'g 16
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	46¾	46¼	46¼	A'g 13
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	8	5¼	5	5	A'g 13
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	8	18	17½	18	A'g 13
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	13	13	13	A'g 13
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	38⅞	38½	38⅞	A'g 16
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	A'g 14
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 16
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 16
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	7	7	7	A'g 15
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 16
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 15
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 13
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	149½	149½	149½	A'g 16
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	2	6	6	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	62½	62½	62½	A'g 15
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
13	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43	43	43	A'g 14
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
75	41¾	Am Airlines	1	52	51½	52	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 16
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 16
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	A'g 16
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	1	2	2	2	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	93	93	93	
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	—1
33⅛	18	Am Car & Fdy	1	22	22	22	— ¼
51¾	34	Am Car pt	4	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	A'g 14
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	4	18	18	18	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120	120	120	A'g 14
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	A'g 13
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 16
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 13
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 15
6⅜	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅞	1	Am & For Pow	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9½	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 16
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	3	3	A'g 13
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	6	28¾	27½	27½	A'g 16
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	A'g 16
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 16
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	6	21⅜	20¾	20¾	A'g 16
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	
13	1⅛	Am In Ill (1) (n)	2	13	13	13	
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	A'g 16
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	3	52	51	51	A'g 14
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅝	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 15
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	24	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	A'g 14
54	28¼	APL $5 pf(2.81k)	1	42	42	42	A'g 15
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 15
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	3	8½	8½	8½	A'g 16
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	A'g 16
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	3	136½	136½	136½	A'g 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	A'g 15
14⅝	9¼	Am Steel F (¾e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
17¼	11	Am Stores (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 15
25⅜	12¾	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13	13	13	A'g 14
54	37⅛	Am Sugar Ref	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	A'g 16
93	70⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	A'g 16
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 9
173¼	145	Am T & T (9)	2	158	158	158	
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	72½	72½	72½	—1½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	74½	73¾	73¾	A'g 16
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 16
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 16
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	6	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	36	36	36	A'g 15
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 16
45¼	35	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	7	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¾
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	A'g 14
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 14
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 10
35½	23	Archy D-M(1.05e)	1	26	26	26	A'g 16
1105⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	6	1027⅛	1017⅛	1017⅛	A'g 13
7¾	4	Armour Ill	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
64¾	35	Armour Ill pr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22¾	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9¼	3⅝	Artloom Corp	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 13
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5	5	5	A'g 16
80	65½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	A'g 16
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 13
35	23⅛	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 16
44⅞	29½	Atch T & S F	1	44½	44½	44½	
25¼	13	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	48	48	48	A'g 16
57½	39½	Atl Coast Line	8	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
23½	9⅜	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
22½	9¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	
27½	18¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 6
110	102	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
9⅞	7	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	A'g 16
51	43¼	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
30½	27	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	A'g 14
8⅜	4	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	A'g 16
5½	1⅞	Aviation Corp	6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
3⅜	4						

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
6⅜	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	3½	3½	3½	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 15
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 15
16⅝	8½	Barber As (¼e)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 13
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8	8	8	
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig(¾e)	8	27	26¼	26¼	A'g 13
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	A'g 14
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	A'g 16
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 12
67½	66	BeigNRpt(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
26⅛	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	3	28	27½	28	
56⅞	49⅛	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind Lpt(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	
56¾	39	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28½	28½	28½	A'g 16
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	15	74¼	73¼	74¼	+ ½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	8	120	118½	118½	A'g 16
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	21	20½	20½	A'g 14
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	2	17⅛	17	17	A'g 16
11⅞	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23¾	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 16
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	3	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	A'g 14
24¾	17	Borden Co (.90e)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 15
27⅜	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 13
57¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	A'g 12
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	2	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ½
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	A'g 15
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 14
37⅜	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	A'g 16
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	5	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
114⅜	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	3	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	20	20	20	
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 16
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	5	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 16
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	4	7¾	7⅜	7¾	A'g 16
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 15
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 13
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	4	3⅞	4	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅛	7	7	A'g 16
13½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 16

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	16½	16	16	A'g 16
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14⅛	14	14	A'g 16
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 13
6	3⅛	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32⅜	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	26	26	26	— ½
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 16
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	50	50	50	A'g 14
56½	42⅛	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	44	43	43	A'g 16
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	4	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¾
12½	5	Celotex Corp	2	6	5¾	5¾	A'g 16
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17⅛	17	17	A'g 15
3¾	1½	Cent Foundary	4	2	2	2	A'g 16
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	5	5⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 14
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	4½	4⅜	4½	A'g 16
6		Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
3⅝	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4	4	4	A'g 16
21¼	15	Chain Belt (3/4e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22½	22½	22½	A'g 15
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	6	36	35½	36	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	A'g 15
47⅜	31¼	Chi Corp	15	4	4	4	
2½	⅞	Chi & E ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 16

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pt	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 7
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	7½	7½	7½	A'g 15
¾	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 13
14¾	8⅛	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 16
35⅞	23¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
50	41	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 12
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 13
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 5
¾	¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
11½	7⅞	Chickasha Cot	1	10	10	10	A'g 15
16⅛	9	Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅜c	2½	Chrysler (3¾e)	20	69¾	68⅞	69¾	+ ⅜
91⅝	53½	C I T pr pf (2½)	4	90¾	90¼	90¾	A'g 15
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	4	9¾	9½	9¾	A'g 15
4½	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	3	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	A'g 14
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	A'g 16
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	2	31¼	31	31¼	A'g 16
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	1	104	104	104	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 12
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	5	11	10¾	11	A'g 16
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	99¾	99½	99¾	A'g 13
35½	16½	Collins&Ai2¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	A'g 16
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	15	15	15	A'g 14
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	20	20	20	A'g 15
26⅛	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	79¼	79¼	79¼	A'g 14
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	78	78	78	A'g 15
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
19⅞	11⅞	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅞
23⅜	8¼	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	A'g 16
58	32	Comi Solvents	17	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	A'g 16
33	25⅞	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	A'g 15
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 14
12⅝	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 13
38½	17⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
16	7⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
32⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	3	28	28	28	+ ⅜
110⅛	97¼	Con Ed pf (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	A'g 15
11⅛	7⅛	Con Film Ind	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 8
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 16
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2¼	2¼	A'g 5
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 14
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 14
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	12½	12	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 13
19½	9⅝	Container (¾e)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	A'g 15
97½	70	Cont Oak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	A'g 15
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	3	37⅜	36½	36¾	A'g 16
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	114¼	114¼	114¼	A'g 14
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¾e)	6	5½	5¼	5¼	A'g 16
107⅜	93¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	34¾	34¾	34¾	A'g 16
4¾	2	Cont Motors	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	20	20	20	
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	14	17¼	17	17	A'g 16
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	52½	52	52	A'g 16
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5	5	5	
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	A'g 13
24¼	13	Crane Co	8	16¾	16	16	A'g 16
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23	23	23	—1
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 12
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	A'g 15

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Holding at Better Than Seasonal Levels

Business and Industry

House Group Finds a New Tax Formula

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee partly reversed itself and agreed upon a new formula by which corporations would compute their 1936-39 base period earnings which govern the tax they would pay under pending excess profits legislation.

The new schedule, Chairman Cooper (D) Tennessee, of the tax subcommittee announced, would require earnings for each of the four years to be combined and an average taken.

If a company suffered a loss in one of those years, the total for that year would be figured at zero, and the profits for the other three three years would be divided by four to get the average.

He gave this example: a company lost $100,000 in 1936 and earned $100,000 in each of the other three years. The total earnings for the period would be figured at $300,000, or an average of $75,000, which would become the base, tax-exempt credit allowable on earnings in 1940, for instance.

Under a different plan approved by the committee and then scrapped, the corporation's credit would be determined by taking the average of the company's best three years out of the four. In the example above cited, the credit would have been $100,000.

Tax experts estimated that the new formula would produce $165,000,000 annually, compared with $107,000,000 under yesterday's plan.

Still another plan, considered, was estimated to yield $190,000,000.

Security Offerings Well Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—The new securities market dawdled along at a slow pace again this week, new issues during the week ended Aug. 15 totaling $33,671,925, compared with $39,562,031 the previous week and $76,649,393 in the same period last year, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Corporate bond financing was at a standstill for the fourth successive week. Large offerings of preferred and common stock by Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company and preferred stock by Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, however, boosted the total for stock financing to the second highest level of the year.

Promoted

Bl[illegible] & Stoller

Arthur N. Otis

Elected President of the Merchants Refrigerating Co. Mr. Otis formerly was Vice-President and Treasurer of the company. The post of President has been vacant since last year. Mr. William Fellowes Morgan remains Chairman of the board.

Steel Companies Show $121,000,000 Combined '39 Profit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that 12 steel corporations, each with assets of more than $100,000,000, had a combined profit after all charges of $121,000,000 last year, compared with a loss of $8,500,000 in 1938.

The figures were made public in the third of a series of supplements to the survey of American listed corporations.

The steel companies studied were the American Rolling Mill Company, Bethlehem Steel Corporation (Del.), Crucible Steel Company of America, Illinois Steel Company, Inland Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, National Steel Corporation, Republic Steel Corporation, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, United States Steel Corporation, Wheeling Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

The combined volume of business was $2,255,000,000 in 1939, an increase of $596,000,000 over 1938.

Stainless Steel Planes Next; Seen Speeding Up Production

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—For several years, now, certain members of the American engineering fraternity have been talking about making "iron" airplanes, and today planes with a good deal of iron in them actually are being fabricated.

It is not iron, of course. It is stainless steel, containing iron, and the material—one of the toughest of the world's alloyed metals—promises to open up eventually a completely new field of airplane fabrication.

What this is going to mean in terms of accelerated national defense can be gleaned from the fact that it takes one-fortieth of the time to spot-weld stainless steel sheets as it takes to rivet other metals commonly used in aircraft construction.

A half dozen stainless steel planes have been fabricated for private use by Fleetwings, Inc., at Bristol, Pa., but nothing approaching large-scale production, and nothing of a military character, has been attempted in the steel plane field before.

Discovery Accidental

Test wings for one type of U. S. Army Air Corps plane are being manufactured by the Edward G. Budd Company here, and flight experiments on them probably will be concluded in another six months.

Stainless steel has been known for more than 30 years. It is used for cutlery, kitchen sinks and streamlined railway trains. It is virtually corrosion proof. It is the world's strongest structural material. It has the highest "impact" value. It resists what metallurgists know as "fatigue" under constant strain.

Its corrosion-resisting qualities were discovered by accident.

An English scientist was looking for a steel which would resist the erosive effect of gunpowder in rifle barrels. He tried portions of chromium and nickel, but the resulting metal did not suit the purpose.

Well, he said, the stuff might be used for cutlery. He made some knives. The conventional method of testing knives for corrosive qualities was to cut lemons with them. The new steel, used on a lemon, came away without a stain.

The magic of stainless steel lies in the way it is fabricated. And therein, too, lies the possibility of much more rapid warplane construction.

Outstanding among the tedious processes affecting the pace of the nation's rearmament program is the riveting together of shaped metal sheets. Riveting, in fact, has been called one of the bottlenecks of the program. A large army of skilled and semiskilled workmen is employed in this work.

Faster and Simpler

Welding is both faster and simpler, and proponents of it insist it makes a stronger structure than riveting.

The rapid fabrication of stainless steel depends on spot-welding by what is known as the "shot-weld" process. A low-power electric current is shot through two pieces of stainless steel, like a miniature bolt of lightning, to melt and fuse them at the point where they are to be joined.

But the proper amount of current must be used, and the factory must know the weld will hold under stress. That is where the magic comes in. As each weld is made a recorder makes an imprint on a strip of tape. If the weld is weak, the recorder draws a short line. If it is too strong, with a consequent over-melting of the metal, the line is long. In either event a bell rings and the welding machine shuts off.

The spot-welding process is not applicable as yet to ordinary steel or to metals now commonly used in aircraft construction.

The actual wide use of stainless steel in the manufacture of aircraft probably will take some time to develop. All of America's plane plants are "tooled up" for the fabrication of machines out of other metals, and their engineers for long years have thought in terms of softer, thicker sheets of construction materials.

Is Good Material

But even now stainless steel is working its way into aircraft construction. One West Coast plant uses it for part of the wing spar, the longitudinal piece of metal which makes the wing stiff and carries much of the load in flight. Stainless steel is employed for the part immediately behind the engines because, even red hot, it retains its strength. It is used for exhaust manifolds.

Stainless steel also is used for engine firewalls, and soon will be shaped for cowlings, the barrel-like structure surrounding the engines.

The long period elapsing between the discovery of stainless steel and its use in aircraft was due to the lack of a method of manufacturing extremely thin sheets of the stuff and, in turn, welding it together. The production of stainless steel railroad trains really opened the door to stainless steel in airplanes.

Part of the credit for wider employment of the metal goes to the steel makers of the nation who can "cold roll" it to a thinness of 6-1000ths of an inch. It has a tensile strength of 185,000 pounds to the square inch.

Operating Revenues Of 87 Roads Show Increase in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 87 Class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $292,500,660 in July compared with $267,729,097 in July, 1939, and $367,342,430 in July, 1930.

The association said the 87 reporting railroads represent 80.5 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class I railroads.

The reporting carriers had freight revenues of $238,598,093 in July compared with $211,349,471 in July, 1939, and $279,873,982 in July, 1930.

Passenger revenues totaled $31,190,274 compared with $34,256,298 in July, 1939, and $54,771,015 in July, 1930.

Retail Sales 6 to 10 P. C. Ahead of 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Holding at better than seasonal levels, the week's retail trade throughout the nation ran 6 to 10 per cent ahead of the corresponding period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Gains were reported for all regions except some sections of the South where trade was disrupted by a tropical storm. Regional percentage increases were as follows: New England 4 to 6, East 7 to 12, Middle West 8 to 14, South 3 to 6, Southwest 5 to 15, Northwest 5 to 8, and Pacific Coast 1 to 4.

An increase in unit volume as well as a slightly higher average of prices contributed to the expansion, the survey pointed out.

"Retailers' reports," it continued, "commented frequently on the evident willingness of customers to buy better-grade merchandise. A mild 'trading-up' tendency was noted particularly in industrial sections and included not only ready-to-wear, but durable home furnishings, radios and electrical appliances.

"Most active items in department stores were said to be summer apparel, which was continuing in demand beyond the usual time, home furnishings, and white goods.

"Fall apparel lines had a rather spotty showing, with some stores recording surprisingly good results and others complaining of a slow movement even in special promotional goods."

"Transactions in wholesale markets indicated that retailers' unwillingness to make commitments continued to lag behind the actual improvement in retail trade. Under current buying procedure spot demand has a more prominent place than usual in almost all lines of merchandise.

"The frequency of requests for hurried delivery reflects the narrow stock margins on which operations are being conducted."

Commodity Prices Remain Steady In Week of August 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained comparatively steady during the week ended Aug. 10, reports the United States Department of Labor.

Whereas wholesale prices have declined steadily for three weeks, says the report, during the week ended Aug. 10, the all commodity index decreased 0.1 per cent. Weakening prices for grains, coffee, and crude rubber contributed to this decline. The index dropped to 76.9 per cent of the 1926 average. This is the lowest level reached this year and represents a decrease of 3.3 per cent from the year's high point of 79.5 for the week ended Jan. 6.

The semimanufactured, nonagricultural, and industrial commodity groups each declined 0.1 per cent. Raw materials and manufactured commodities were unchanged from the preceding week.

Commodity groups	Aug. 10 1940	Aug. 3 1940	July 13 1940	Aug. 12 1939
All Commodities	76.9	77.0	—1.3	+2.8
Farm products	65.2	65.2	—4.1	+6.2
Foods	69.3	69.1	—2.4	+3.9
Hides & leather prod	97.9	98.1	—2.0	+4.7
Textile products	71.8	71.8	—0.3	+6.8
Fuel & lighting mtls	71.6	71.7	—0.4	—2.6
Metals & metal prod	94.9	94.9	0	+1.5
Building materials	92.8	92.8	+0.1	+3.0
Chem & allied prod	76.7	76.8	—0.4	1/
H'furnishing goods	90.0	90.0	0	+3.4
Miscel commodities	76.7	77.4	—0.6	+5.1
Raw materials	69.4	69.4	—2.8	+3.9
Semimfg articles	77.2	77.3	—0.8	+3.8
Mfd commodities	80.8	80.8	—0.5	+2.1
All com other than farm products	79.5	79.6	—0.7	+2.2
All com other than farm prod & foods	82.8	82.3	—0.2	+2.1

1/ No comparable data.

Excess Reserves Up $60,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of banks increased $60,000,000 to $6,390,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 14.

The increase was due almost entirely to Treasury gold purchases.

The Board's statement said:

"During the week ended Aug. 14 member bank reserve balances increased $54,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from increases of $121,000,000 in gold stock, $24,000,000 in reserve bank credit and $2,000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of $17,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, $15,000,000 in money in circulation, $5,000,000 in Treasury cash and $57,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on Aug. 14 were estimated to be approximately $6,390,000,000, an increase of $60,000,000 for the week."

Brokers' Loans Decrease $5,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $270,000,000.

The week ended August 14 and the total represented a decrease of $5,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $525,000,000.

Railroad Loss Reduced

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company reported a net loss for June of $155,707 as compared with $226,299 for the same month a year ago. Net loss for the six months ended June 30 was $994,747 as compared with $1,035,369 for the corresponding 1939 period.

Synthetic Rubber Defense Tire

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., exhibits a tire made of synthetic rubber.

Firestone Sees Synthetic Rubber Big Aid to Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 40th anniversary of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. was marked by the announcement of a "National Defense" tire and the first public showing of the manufacture of synthetic rubber tires at the New York World's Fair.

Commenting upon the synthetic rubber problem, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Vice-President of the company and son of the founder said:

"In the past few months the attention of America has turned to the problem of national defense in which rubber plays a vital part.

"Today we have taken the occasion of our fortieth anniversary to demonstrate publicly for the first time the manufacture of tires made with synthetic rubber in regular production at our World's Fair Tire Factory.

"Furthermore, we are now starting to build an enlarged plant for the manufacture of synthetic rubber in Akron, Ohio.

Rubber Plays Big Part

"The modern army marches on rubber and fights on rubber. The army tank, once a cumbersome, unwieldy vehicle which waddled along no faster than a man could walk, now races along on its rubber track blocks at 40 miles an hour. No longer does the infantry plod 25 miles a day. It now covers twice that distance in a single hour in its rubber-tired cars and trucks.

"Heavy guns, mounted on pneumatic-tired carriages, are now swiftly towed by trucks and tractors. Since the last war, airplane landing speeds have increased sharply. Modern pursuit ships must have tires capable of withstanding the terrific impact of landing at 80 miles an hour. And large quantities of rubber are required for gas masks, raincoats, airplane seats and many other items of equipment needed by mechanized and motorized armies.

"But rubber is as necessary behind the battle zone as it is in it. With industry running in high gear to supply the army and navy with war materials, clothing, food and other essentials, rubber-tired motor vehicles are vital to the rapid transportation of raw materials and the quick distribution of finished products.

"To deprive the civilian population of the use of their motor cars would work a tremendous hardship on this automobile-minded nation and overtax other forms of transportation. Consequently, only a relatively small percentage of the rubber needed in peacetime can be diverted into military channels without seriously disrupting activities behind the lines.

Rubber Stocks Fair

"Since climatic conditions in the United States are not favorable for growing rubber trees, we must rely entirely on foreign nations for our annual requirements of 575,000 tons. At the present time, the rubber industry has on hand enough raw rubber to last for three months at the current rate of consumption, with another two-month supply in transit. "Stocks of tires, tubes and other rubber products now in the hands of manufacturers and distributors are sufficient for four months more.

"Thus, our present stock of raw materials and finished products would last for nine months. Already steps have been taken to extend this supply. Recently our Government and the rubber industry jointly formed the Rubber Reserve Company to buy and store 150,000 tons of raw rubber. With this reserve stock added to present supplies, our country will have a full year's protection against any emergency which might occur.

"However, if the United States should be cut off from all its sources of rubber, the situation would be far from hopeless. The first step would be to conserve our stocks of crude rubber and finished products. Naturally, this would call for drastic measures.

"The second step would be to undertake a vigorous campaign for the collection of old tires, tubes and other scrap rubber from which rubber can be salvaged. The reclaiming facilities of our country have a present capacity of 250,000 tons a year and more could be built to absorb the available scrap. The third step would be to start immediately on a large expansion program for the production of synthetic rubber.

"The United States is indeed fortunate in having available within its borders all of the elements needed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Perhaps the most important of these is butadiene, a by-product of petroleum. Unfortunately, only a small amount of butadiene is being made at the present time and it now appears that the creation of manufacturing facilities for large quantities presents the greatest problem in connection with obtaining synthetic rubber in volume. It is estimated that 18 months would be required to design and erect mass production plants for butadiene. And before that time, the rubber industry could have plants ready for making synthetic rubber from this basic raw material."

Building Rises 33 Per Cent In Eastern States

NEW YORK (AP)—A 50 per cent jump in public construction contracts in July reflected the beginning of awards under the defense program, F. W. Dodge Corp. said.

Awards for all classes of building in July in the 37 eastern states totaled $398,673,000, the statistical concern said, or 33 per cent more than last year and 23 per cent greater than June.

Private construction contracts increased 19 per cent over last year. Most conspicuous in this group were commercial and manufacturing buildings and single-family houses. The latter, strong since the start of the year, is making 1940 the largest residential-building year since 1929, the Dodge company added.

For the first seven months of the year all construction was 1 per cent ahead of the comparable 1939 stretch.

While private construction forged ahead in preceding months, gains up to July 1 were more than offset by declines in public construction. Thus the preparedness program includes a volume of construction that has begun to replace the public works programs of former years, the corporation said.

Residential building contracts awarded in 89 large metropolitan areas east of the Rocky Mountains in the first half of the year rose 2 per cent above the favorable figures reported for the like 1939 period.

The dollar total was $523,538,000, a gain of $20,000,000 over the 1939 half year total. Baltimore with a rise of $12,484,000 showed the greatest increase over the six months total of 1939. Pittsburgh was second with a gain of $8,234,000, followed by Detroit and Boston, up $5,896,000 and $4,377,000, respectively.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16

Farmers' Oil 'Raising' Seen Success; Refinery Expects $1,000,000 Trade

MOUNT VERNON, Ind. (AP)—Mount Vernon's farmer-owned oil refinery expects to do a $1,250,000 business its first year.

There have been many organizations set up by consumers to handle retail and wholesale distribution economically, but this refinery is a rare instance of the consumer movement carried right back to the manufacturing stage.

Running Full Blast

Running full blast since it started last April, the plant boasts of being one of the only two co-operative refineries in the country, and the only one owned by a farm bureau organization.

It was built, for $250,000 by the Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, Inc., a farmers' supply organization, to save freight costs by taking advantage of oil wells close to home.

Daily the refinery processes some 2,600 barrels (143,000 gallons) of crude oil bought from independent operators in the field near Griffin, 28 miles north, and pumped here through a six-inch pipeline in which the co-operative has a half interest.

Of the crude petroleum, half becomes fuel oil and other coarse by-products and is taken on by pipeline to the Ohio River a mile south, where it is shipped on barges to factories as far away as Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The other half comes out gasoline, kerosene and distillate. This goes in railroad tank cars to the association's 88 bulk plants over the state and from there is peddled in trucks to farmers to run tractors and other machinery, light their houses and cook their meals.

Covers 20 Acres

The refinery takes in altogether 20 acres, a half dozen buildings and 15 storage tanks with a total capacity of 250,000 barrels. It employs some 40 people, working eight-hour shifts, and runs night and day seven days a week.

The Griffin Field, producing 4,500 barrels a day of what Assistant Manager M. J. Briggs described as "the best crude oil in the world," assures it ample raw material.

Mr. Briggs predicted that in its first year the refinery would handle from 700,000 to 800,000 barrels of crude and wholesale the product for around $1,250,000.

Baldwin Scrip Exchangable

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Baldwin Locomotive Works advised original recipients of its non-dividend bearing scrip that such scrip is exchangable for new securities and becomes void unless exchanged not later than September 3.

This Changing World

Mr. Hoover's Relief Proposal—Germany Not Likely to Provide the Conditions Under Which the Former President Could Act—Feeding a Continent

By H. B. Elliston

It might be taken for granted that the Hoover relief proposal won't get a hearing from Germany.

Mr. Hoover has asked the Nazis for certain guarantees with which he might approach the British with a request that they lift the blockade between American food and a Europe threatened with starvation. The guarantees are to be carried out under American supervision. They are that the Nazis shall take none of the domestic crops of the occupied countries and shall furnish an equivalent of any food already taken. Mr. Hoover might just as well have asked Nazi Germany to throw up the sponge.

* * *

For the theory of this columnist is that Hitler took action against all the countries which are the subject of Mr. Hoover's solicitude partly in order to loot them. Two shortages in Germany had to be remedied: iron and fats. The descent upon Norway staved off any British attempt to seal up the iron on the Scandinavian roof. Where iron is, there is the Fatherland, is an old German motto, and the succeeding blitzkrieg on the Low Countries and France relieved the iron problem entirely by putting at Nazi disposal the ores in Luxembourg, France, and Northern Spain. As for fats, the Nazis haven't been so successful, but they have relieved their immediate needs by pillaging all the countries they have conquered.

Whale oil in Norway, bacon in Denmark, butter and eggs in Holland, and livestock in Belgium and Northern France—these are the items in the loot which the Germans are reported to have carried away. News from Nazi Germany bears out the reports from the occupied territories. The severe rations to which the German people were subjected have been lightened, it is said. For instance: instead of an egg a month, they have been getting two. The extra egg was allowed by way of celebrating victory, but it is one of several concessions which have mitigated a state of things inside Nazi Germany which, in Otto Tolischus's description, had refined rationing to the point of hunger.

For Germany to grant Mr. Hoover's conditions, therefore, would mean that Germany would return to pre-Blitzkrieg rationing. Indeed, it would mark a return to a worse system. The Germans, having already made merry on the extra egg, would have to skimp even more than normal in order to make up for the stuff they have consumed. Clearly there is no possibility that the Germans would make any such sacrifice in behalf of the conquered peoples of Europe.

The economic situation which concerns Mr. Hoover is what accounts for the British description of the Nazi victories on the continent as "splendid, but hopeless." They mean that the gain in a military sense is a potential loss in the economic sense. So that, if Nazi preponderance doesn't reduce Britain in the new battle, then an economic disadvantage will start to work against Germany. How, you might ask, can the acquirement of such rich areas as Scandinavia and the Low Countries and Northern France be an economic loss to the Nazis? Hasn't it been shown that they are relieving German hunger? Yes, but the relief is temporary, since the livestock can't be replaced over the British blockade, and the livestock that hasn't been commandeered cannot survive for want of foreign feedstuff which the British Navy can keep out.

Take Denmark, for example. Over half of the feed necessary to keep her livestock industries in production comes normally from overseas: corn from Argentina, oilcake from the United States. Prior to Nazi occupation the British allowed enough of both products to enter Danish ports to keep Denmark's cattle nourished. Now Denmark has become Germany from the standpoint of the British blockaders. And nothing will be allowed to go through that would feed livestock subject to German seizure.

This is one surety of the short rations in prospect for the continent of Europe. Another is the inability to import foodstuffs as well as feedstuffs, since European peoples are dependent upon other continents for their bread-basket. The German Institute of Business Research in Berlin has just realesed a table showing the degree of self-sustenance of all European countries, and this shows how dependent they are upon overseas growers. The list follows:

Great Britain	25%	Austria	75%
Norway	43%	Finland	78%
Switzerland	47%	Greece	80%
Belgium	51%	France	83%
Netherlands	67%	Germany (old territory)	83%
Irish Free State	75%		

All other countries are in the 90's, i. e., they are over nine-tenths self-sufficient. Moreover, there are two other circumstances which make these figures too high for present-day conditions. Crops in Europe have been poor, and, with 30,000,000 men under arms, and many of the fields scenes of battle, even the fewer crops haven't all been harvested.

* * *

This is the situation which has aroused Mr. Hoover's compassion. He is too practical a man to recommend any request to Britain without prior guarantees under American auspices from Germany. But there are others who, as pressure gets tighter, might seek for a waiving of guarantees. This would be a tribute to hearts which had lost communion with heads. It would seek to hamstring the effort to relieve the continent from slavery to the Nazi conqueror whicch has become Britain's war aim. And the insurance of victory for Britain would be far more of a humanitarian enterprise than the shipping of food to the occupied countries for the sustenance of Nazidom.

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Incomes Seen Mounting In Western Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dollars are flowing westward. Incomes are mounting. By the end of this year, the Pacific Southwest, California, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, will most likely chalk up the highest per capita incomes since 1929, according to present trends. At least two states, California and Nevada, give promise of setting complete new income peaks.

This is the story of the Berkeley Office of the National Resources Planning Board, which has jurisdiction in the four-state area.

California, according to the survey, ranks third in total income among all the 48 states. It is second only to New York and Pennsylvania. Referring to the flood of migrants which has poured into the State since 1930, the NRPB says this influx "apparently has not prevented the State's per capita income from rising as fast as or faster than the national per capita income."

Wage Earners Benefit

What distinguishes the income gains in California from those in other sections is that they are among the Jones, Smiths, and Browns, average Mr. and Mrs. California, from the native white farmer in the San Joaquin Valley to the Montgomery Street clerk in San Francisco.

Sixty per cent of the people in California's small villages, 60 per cent of the Jones and Smiths, are in the $1,000-$2,999 income bracket. And in the State's small cities, those of 25,000 population or under, 65.3 per cent of the people are in this group. So too are 57.9 per cent of the folks in cities of 100,000 to 500,000, like Oakland; 52.7 per cent of those in Los Angeles; 51 per cent of the native white farm families.

According to surveys quoted by the NRPB memorandum, California's "median" family income is more than 15 per cent above that of other states, although second in "average" income, $35 lower to be exact. It is pointed out that a "median" income gives a truer picture of conditions than an "average" income, since the median is the dividing line with the lowest brackets on one side, the highest on the other, while an "average" income is fictitious, often being boosted by some unusually high individual fortune.

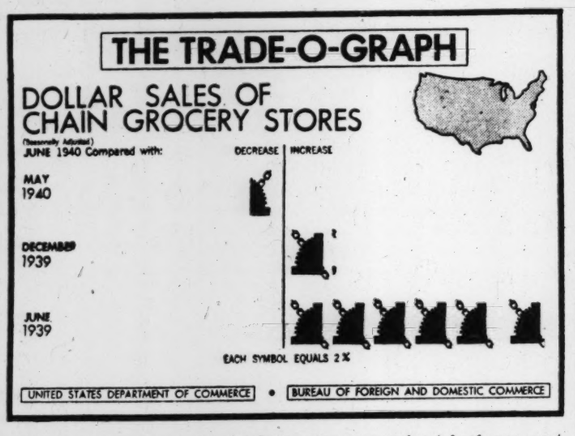
Some Low Incomes

Despite California's unusually high income rating, the Berkeley report does not gloss over that about one-third of the State's families are estimated at having a yearly income of less than $1,000. This is compared to an estimated 42 per cent average for the Nation. The report concludes that "a rise in total (national) income payments to $80,000,000,000 would reduce by about one-half the number of families below the $1,000 level," since it is anticipated that such a rise in national income would be more evenly distributed among the Jones, Smiths, and Browns.

The Planning Board's study calls attention to the fact that Nevada's income has expanded rapidly, due chiefly to mining and cattle raising, so that in 1937 it had the highest per capita income in the Nation.

Arizona's income is considered above the national average, but Utah's is slightly lower, due to the fact that Utah has so many children who were averaged in the report, bringing the "average" down. Actually, the report says, individual family incomes in Utah were above the national figure.

Dollar Sales of Chain Grocery Stores 12 P. C. Ahead of '39



Chain grocery store sales in June were approximately 1 per cent below the May level on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Commerce Department. They were about 2 per cent above last December, and 12 per cent higher than June, 1939.

Panama's Business Better Despite War; Lives on Canal

PANAMA, R. P. (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The world's strangest national economy is absorbing with hardly a quiver the shock of an international upset that has brought business chaos to some other small nations of outwardly comparable semi-dependent status.

The practical immunity of this isthmian nation from disastrous effects of the world trade upheaval stems in some part from a circumstance that would be bad in itself if orthodox national economy applied here—the fact that it has few basic goods that anybody specially needs.

The country is getting along quite nicely, thank you, with an adverse trade balance that has been running as high as five to one and shows no sign of an early material change.

Lives on Canal

Whether it likes to admit it or not, the republic lives on and by the Panama Canal. Since the days of the early explorers, long before the big ditch between the oceans was anything more than a fanciful project, Panama has lived by levying tribute on passing traffic.

For many years the biggest item of that tribute has been Panama's cut from the salaries of those who maintain the route of passage—men who work on the canal and guard it.

International trade as it appears in Department of Commerce figures elsewhere in the world means little. In 1939 exports were down—to $3,487,187 from $3,743,960 the year before—and imports were up from $17,951,454 to $20,463,765. But nobody cares much. As a matter of fact the figures are taken as an indication of prosperity since they show more people, mostly with salaries from outside, were buying import goods from Panamanian merchants.

Bananas accounted for $2,429,921 of last year's exports, and $600,897 in cacao left little of the total for other goods.

Nobody has undertaken the exhaustive study necessary for a dependable estimate of the proportion of Canal Zone and military salaries that crosses the zone line to Panamanian tills, but the republic carves off a sizeable slice of a monthly pay roll that runs far over $5,000,000 a month.

Salaries Increase

Last December the canal administration's pay roll ran $1,800,000 and with swift increases in force is estimated well over $2,000,000 now. Progressive increases in Army and Navy forces make pay roll figures from the day before yesterday obsolete. Since the actual size of armed forces is a carefully kept secret, only guesses are to be had. They run around $2,500,000 a month. Thousands of employees of private contractors on government work boost the total greatly.

A relatively small percentage of the pay of Army and Navy forces and skilled imported workers in the zone reaches Panamanian pockets. Generally speaking they live in the zone and buy in government commissaries there.

But native labor, both domestic and that now being imported in increasing force from the West Indies, is a different matter.

Of that force some 90 per cent, perhaps more as contractors' employment expands, live in the republic. Not demanding the imported luxuries on commissary shelves, they buy largely in local markets. Guesses run to 60 per cent of their salaries helping fill Panama's pockets.

These are the bulk of the canal workers, aside from soldiers and sailors. The canal at last report had about 5,500 employees on its "gold" roll of skilled and office workers from the States, and around 25,000 on the "silver" roll of native labor. Army, Navy, and private contractors' native labor were outside that figure.

The canal brought in about $1,000,000 of new United States money last year in purchases of local goods for its own use and for resale, besides the $430,000 annual payment for the canal grant.

Figures Misleading

Ernesto Mendez, Secretary of Labor, Commerce and Industry, points out, too, that export figures are misleading. Dependable figures are lacking, but a great part of the imports go out of the country again in "invisible exports," bought by tourists and other travelers. By Mendez' figures some 200,000 persons a year pass through here, and few leave without some purchase of the duty-free goods available at low prices.

"For that reason," the Secretary said in an interview, "our prime interest is in maintaining and promoting the transit of people."

Outside the bananas and cacao, the most promising current project is in rubber. The Goodyear company since 1934 has been developing an experimental tract on the Caribbean side, east of Cristobal. Officials count on war threats to the present major sources of supply to help that project develop into a major industry. Panama once had a fairly prosperous rubber industry, but it died out some 25 years ago, squeezed by competition, from bigger producers.

Increase in Number of One-Variety Cotton Communities Seen This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—An increase of about 20 over the 55 one-variety cotton communities which operated in the State in 1939 is anticipated this year by Ralph H. Raper, cotton economist for Federal-State Extension Service. He announced that 24 communities have been organized and have submitted applications for the free Government classification of their cotton and for the Cotton Market News this fall.

"The closing date for applications of one-variety communities for this free service is Aug. 15," Mr. Raper said. "We have organized about 75 communities in the State, and the farmers have complied with the rules and planted a single improved variety for the community. The community organizations which have not as yet made applications are expected to do so within the next two weeks."

This is only the third year of the one-variety cotton program in North Carolina. Only nine communities were organized in time to receive the free classification service in 1939.

Last year 3,434 members of the 55 one-variety communities in 25 counties planted 48,073 acres of cotton of an improved variety.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Accumulated				
Bliss Co (E W) pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 6	Aug. 26
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Sep.	6	Aug. 26
Reliance Gr pf	$1.62½	Sep.	16	Aug. 31
Interim				
Dom Fdrys & St	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Participating				
Budd Wheel pf	25c	Sep.	30	Sep. 16
Irregular				
Gamewell Co	50c	Sep.	16	Sep. 6
Southland Royal	5c	Sep.	14	Aug. 30
Regular				
Alberta Wd Preserving Co Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Aluminum Co Am	$1	Sep.	10	Aug. 26
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Am Ch&Cable pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 4
Am Sum Tob	25c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 2
Assoc Invest	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Bkrs Natl Life Ins Co of N J	50c	S	Aug. 30	Aug. 20
Belknap H&Mfg Co	25c		Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Bobbs-Merrill Co	5c		Aug. 15	June 29
Budd Wheel pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
ChicRivet&Mach Co	25c		Sep. 14	Aug. 26
Dom Tar & Chem Co Ltd 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Eddy Paper	25c	Sep.	30	Sep. 16
Gamewell Co pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 6
Gen Refractories	25c	Sep.	27	Sep. 3
Gen W G & El	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 12
Do pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Home Fire & Marine Ins Co, (Calif.)	50c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 6
Hyd lic P Mfg pf	37½c	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Indust Bank of Hartford, Inc.	$1	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Joy Mfg Co	25c	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Kaufman D Strs pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Kings Co. Light Co. Ser B 7% cum pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Do B 6% cum pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Do D 5½ cum pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Lehn & Fink Prod	25c		Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Mass Invest 2d Fd	10c		Sep. 20	Aug. 30
Mississippi Val Pub S Co 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 19
Do 6% pf B	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Muskegon P Ring	25c		Sep. 30	Sep. 12
Ohio Confn Co A	50c	Q	Sep. 14	Sep. 4
Quaker Oats	$1.25	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 3
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 20	Nov. 1
Schiff Co	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do pf	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Toronto Elev pf	65¾c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York: The current reaction reached a point which, to our way of thinking, threatens to evolve into a more extended decline thereby increasing the risk involved in holding stocks.

Sees Better Fats, Oils Demand

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted that quickened industrial activity resulting in part from the defense program would tend to strengthen domestic demand and prices for fats and oils. The Bureau said, however, that large supplies of most fats were available in the United States and other producing countries and that prices were unlikely to show major gains unless continental European markets were reopened to world trade.

World's Grain Balance Upset By War Factor

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Wheat's almost steady price decline the last two weeks to the lowest levels since European hostilities began reflected the havoc war has played with the world's supply and demand balance.

Seldom before, if ever, has the gulf between world wheat supply and potential consumer demand been so wide.

Four straight years of fair-sized to large crops in the United States and three big harvests in Canada have built up an unprecedented supply in the new world for which there is apparently only a restricted outlet at present. Grain men said one of the most incongruous of all aspects of the war's effects on economic conditions is the fact that North America should have more than twice as much wheat as it can consume in one year while the doors of many European countries, which normally import wheat, have been closed and bolted tightly.

It is on this basis that Chicago wheat prices below 70 cents a bushel have been established in contrast with values above $1.10 before the Germans won their important victories west of the Rhine and in Scandinavia. Despite this state of affairs, current prices are still several cents higher than a year ago when war was no more than a threat.

Another bumper wheat crop is in the making north of the Canadian border, threatening to overflow Canada's already limited storage space. Some trade experts believe that with 300,000,000 bushels of old Canadian wheat still on hand, the total supply may reach 800,000,000 bushels, breaking all records. To this must be added more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of United States wheat. The size of this combined supply can best be appreciated, traders said, by considering the fact that total world exports last season were scarcely 500,000,000 bushels. Annual domestic consumption in North America, exclusive of carryover, is only about 800,000,000 bushels.

Arnold Replies To Senator Gillette Regarding Oil Suit

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, told Senator Gillette (D) Iowa, that turning over a proposed suit against the Nation's major oil companies to the national defense commission for study "does not mean a waiver of the anti-trust laws."

Replying to a letter in which Senator Gillette demanded "satisfactory reasons" why the Justice Department had not prosecuted the petroleum companies for alleged monopolistic practices, Mr. Arnold said that "as a matter of courtesy to the defense commission and information to this department the matter was referred for study as to possible effect on national defense." He added:

"Their recommendations will be carefully considered with respect to modifying any of the relief sought in the oil suit, if, as a matter of fact, it appears that the interests of national defense are involved. This does not mean a waiver of the anti-trust laws. We anticipate no conflict.

"We are convinced that the oil suit will, in a civil proceeding, settle various issues which until now have been the subject of numerous criminal cases, all of which the department has won."

The proposed suit was turned over to the defense commission a few days before the time unofficially fixed for its filing. Attorney General Jackson and the defense commission issued statements simultaneously explaining that the commission wanted to study the suit, which as prepared, would name 22 major oil companies and about 300 subsidiaries and affiliates, and report on its possible effects.

Mr. Jackson said that the commission had not asked or suggested abandonment of the case. He added, however, that no decision on whether the suit would be filed would be made until the commission had reported.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to a survey by Fitch Investors Service, are American Tel. & Tel. Co., Anacohda Copper Mining Co., Bullard Co., Cluett, Peabody & Co., du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co., Electric Auto-Lite Co., National Dairy Products Corp., Penick & Ford, Ltd., and Union Pacific R. R. Co. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, August 19

Cutler-Hammer, Inc. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co. ($4.50 Cum. Pfd. Deb. & Com.) (11:15 a. m.)
Hall (W. F.) Printing Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Johns-Manville Corp. (7% Pfd.) (4:30 p. m.)
Mesta Machine Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Public Service Electric & Gas Co. (7% Pfd. & $5 Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)

Tuesday, August 20

Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. (5% Pfd.) (9:15 a. m.)
Bullard Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. (4½ Ser. "A" & Com.) (2:45 p. m.)
Goodrich (B. F.) Co. ($5 Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.)
Paraffine Cos., Inc. (4% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)
Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
Pet Milk Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Public Service Corp. of N. J. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Wednesday, August 21

American Power & Light Co. ($5 & $6 Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.)
American Tel. & Tel. Co. (Com.) (12 m.)
Kansas City Power & Light Co. ($6 Pfd. "B") (10 a. m.)
Raybestos-Manhattan Co. (Com.) (12 m.)
Talcott (J.), Inc. (5½% Pfc. Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

Thursday, August 22

American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. (7% Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.)
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (Com.) (11:15 a. m.)
Cluett, Peabody & Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Commercial Investment Trust Corp. ($4.25 Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (4 p. m.)
Electric Auto-Lite Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
General Railway Signal Co. (6% Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
Gillette Safety Razor Co. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
National Dairy Products Corp. ($7 Pfd. "A" & "B" & Com.) (12 m.)
Union Pacific R. R. Co. (4% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)

Friday, August 23

General Telephone Corp. ($3 Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)

United Engineering Net Mounts

NEW YORK (AP)—United Engineering & Foundry Co. reported net income for the first six months of 1940 of $1,805,221, after all charges and estimated taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.16 a common share. This compared with $951,813, or $1.12 a share, in the comparable 1939 period. The company makes heavy steel mill equipment and castings at plants in Pittsburgh and Vandergrift, Pa., and Youngstown and Canton, Ohio.

Pontiac Sales Up 52 P. C.

NEW YORK—The Pontiac Division of General Motors Corporation reported a 52 per cent gain in new car sales for the first 10 days of August over the like period of 1939. Turnover was 4,404 units as the month preceding 1941 model announcements got under way. Used car sales increased also by 52 per cent to 13,915 units. Dealers' new-car inventories fell 62 per cent in the last 30 days. Unfilled orders were up 450 per cent.

Furniture Sales Advance 10 to 12 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Chicago

July furniture sales at the American Furniture Mart here ran 10 to 12 per cent over July of 1939, according to the mart's survey today.

With August sales having started off well, outlook for business among furniture merchants is good in all sections of the country, as increased industrial activity is contributing to higher buying power, the mart reported.

Livestock Prices Increase in All Classes in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All killing classes of cattle advanced appreciably this week, stimulation coming largely through a wave of buying on shipper and order buyer account.

Hogs moved within narrow price limits to close with little net change for the week, while a moderately increased supply of lambs sold lower, late sales showing a loss of $1 for the period.

Top steers brought $12.60, yearlings $12.10, as a result of a 25-50c advance on all strictly grainfed steers and yearlings.

Top hogs hovered around $6.85-$6.90, while spring lambs closed at $9.10 down, after having sold up to $10 on Monday.

Good and choice fed steers and yearlings had reliable action on local and outside account at all times and closed 25-50c higher, strictly grainfed kinds showing the full advance. Meanwhile, grassers, although scarce, were little affected by the strength which drove fed steers into higher price ground. Next to the $12.60 bullocks were $12.45 offerings, $12.10 yearlings and heifer yearlings at $11.50.

With top hogs selling at $6.85-$6.90 during the four days, net price changes were of little significance. Shipping demand was moderate, packers only normally aggressive, and supplies about in line with trade requirements. Good and choice 200-240 lb. averages closed at $6.60-$6.80 largely, top $6.90; 240-270 lbs., $6.25-$6.70; 270-300 lbs., $5.90-$6.35, and most good 170-190 lbs. light, $6.25-$6.75. Sows closed at $4.75-$5.65 largely.

More lambs arrived than last week and quality was slightly below last week's average. Compared with last Friday, final sales were off $1, late top standing at $9.10, against $10 paid early in the week. Best yearlings made $8.25 Tuesday, week's bulk $7.25-$7.75. Most ewes cashed at $2.75-$3.50, a few $3.75.

Less Cottonseed Crushed in Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the cotton year ended July 31 totaled 4,148,237 tons, compared with 4,470,516 tons in the previous year, and cottonseed on hand at mills July 31 totaled 38,896 tons, compared with 120,626 tons a year ago.

Cottonseed products manufactured in the year and on hand July 31 were reported as:

Crude oil produced, 1,324,737,249 pounds, compared with 1,409,413,537 pounds the previous year, and on hand 37,514,398 pounds, compared with 72,066,763 pounds a year ago.

Refined oil produced, 1,286,425,321 pounds, compared with 1,296,054,819, and on hand, 495,119,677 pounds, compared with 560,035,317.

Cake and meal produced, 1,880,438 tons, compared with 2,023,341, and on hand, 81,585 tons, compared with 119,718.

Hulls produced, 1,054,748 tons, compared with 1,161,079, and on hand, 22,177 tons, compared with 77,087.

Linters produced, 1,073,592 running bales, compared with 1,113,312, and on hand, 133,364 running bales, compared with 479,316.

Auto Production Starts to Rise

DETROIT (AP)—The seasonal autumn upturn in automobile production began this week, Ward's Reports said in estimating current output of cars and trucks at 20,475 compared with 11,635 in the preceding week.

For the same week a year ago, the nation's automobile plants assembled 15,105 units.

The upturn will continue probably through all September, the survey stated.

Southern Pacific Places Order for Passenger Cars

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Southern Pacific Company announced it had placed a $3,500,000 order for 51 units of lightweight streamlined passenger cars with the Pullman Standard Car and Manufacturing Company.

The order included 26 new lightweight Pullman sleeping cars for two new streamlined trains on the overnight run between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Am. Commercial Alcohol

NEW YORK (AP)—American Commercial Alcohol Corporation reported for the six months ended June 30 net profits of $147,244, equal to 37 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with net loss of $35,598 in the first six months of 1939. The company has properties in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and California.

Profits Rise For Shipping Concerns Seen

Shipping company profits are running at relatively high levels, and should continue to rise, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Moreover, most of the country's active shipbuilding facilities are now booked to capacity, and the rate of incoming orders assures a heavy volume of work for several years.

"Virtually all of our vessels affected by the neutrality proclamations have been transferred to profitable routes ouside war zones," continues the analysis.

"The coastal trade is experiencing a good volume of operations. Although labor, operating costs and insurance rates have restricted profit margins somewhat, demand has been large enough to permit freight rate increases more than sufficient to offset higher costs. Further upward rate adjustments can be reasonably expected if demand continues to expand.

"Shipbuilding operations will be speeded up and volume will be expanded far beyond current levels in view of the Government's awakening to the pressing need for more adequate facilities for national defense. The naval program will be given precedence over merchant marine work, even though no lessening of activity in the latter is expected.

"Shipbuilding facilities, now inactive, undoubtedly will be reconditioned, and the prospects for construction of new ways and yards are good. Orders already on private shipbuilders' books will provide near-capacity operations for some time to come, regardless of the duration of the war," the survey concludes.

Wool Shorn in U. S. 388,692,000 Pounds; 3 P. C. Above 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated the quantity of wool shorn or to be shorn in the United States this year at 388,692,000 pounds.

This estimate is 11,000,000 pounds, or 3 per cent larger than shorn wool production last year, and 8 per cent above the 1939-38 average. The figure does not include approximately 64,000,000 pounds to be pulled from slaughtered sheep.

The department estimated the average domestic fleece this year at 8.03 pounds, as against 7.96 pounds last year.

The market outlook for domestic mill consumption continued favorable, the department reported, as the result of defense buying and improved consumer demand, although wool sales at Boston in July declined and prices weakened slightly. Uncertainty in the foreign situation tended to offset favorable domestic factors, however, the department said.

Stocks of apparel wool held by domestic dealers and manufacturers June 29 totaled 259,000,000 pounds and were about 3,000,000 pounds larger than a year earlier, but considerably smaller than June end stocks in the 1935-39 period. This total did not include the considerable stocks held by farmers and ranchers.

Supplies in this country July 1, including 1940 production, were estimated at 545,000,000 pounds and were described as "about equal" to the average 1935-39 July 1 stocks.

Imports of apparel wool for domestic consumption in the first half of the year totaled 98,000,000 pounds and were larger than in the corresponding period of any recent year except 1937, when 121,000,000 pounds were imported.

The June rate of mill consumption was 14 per cent higher than in May, but 19 per cent lower than in June of last year.

Supplies of wool available for export from Argentina and Uruguay July 1 were estimated at 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds, about the same as a year earlier. The extension of the blockade, the department said, had limited South American wool sales largely to United States buyers.

N. C. Surplus $8,000,000 Despite Record Spending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The State of North Carolina spent more money during the past fiscal year than in any previous year in its history, yet, without raising taxes, reported a surplus of more than $8,000,000 in its general, highway and agricultural funds July 1.

Governor Clyde R. Hoey, director of the budget, said he was "most gratified with North Carolina's fiscal condition" and attributed the "comfortable" increase in tax recepits to two major contributing causes—expansion of business and development of the tourist trade which, since the State launched its advertising campaign, has increased many millions of dollars each succeeding year.

Governor Hoey pointed out that the general fund showed a surplus, although no money was diverted to it from the highway fund. The surplus was reflected as follows: General fund, $3,016,088; highway fund, $5,020,646, and agricultural funds, $322,420.

The large highway surplus was remarkable, the Governor said, in view of the fact that $9,000,000 was appropriated from the surplus during the year for road improvements which were separate from and in addition to the improvements provided by legislative appropriations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 2¾s '44-51	106.22	106.22	106.22
7 3s '55-51	109.22	109.22	109.22
1 2⅞s '60-55	107.2	107.2	107.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 2¼s '44-42	103.15	103.15	103.15
5 1¾s '47-45	101.14	101.14	101.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	99½	99½	99½
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	42	42	42
3 Am & For P5s 2030	44⅞	44¼	44¼
10 AmIGChem5¼s '49 -	102⅞	102½	102⅝
1 Am T & T 3½s '43	106	106	106
2 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
4 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	104	104
1 ArmDel 4s '57	101½	101½	101½
5 AT&SF 4½s '48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	108½	108½	108½
2 AT&SFRkv M 4s '65	99	99	99
5 At&Cha AL 5s '44	97	97	97
1 ACLine cltf 4s '52	62	62	62
1 ACLine 5s '45	68	68	68
2 B&O '95 st A	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107½	107½	107½
3 BethStl 2s '60	101⅞	101¼	101¼
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	68½	68½	68½
18 Bost&Me 4½s '70	18⅛	18	18
1 CanNat 5s '69 Oct	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
2 CanNatRy 4½s '51	81½	81	81
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81	81	81
5 CanPac 4½s '46	65½	65½	65½
1 CanNYPow 3¾s '62	106½	106½	106½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	60	60	60
10 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	100	100	100
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Chic Ter 4s '59	25⅛	25¼	25¼
3 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4½	4½	4½
10 CMSP&P a5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Chi&NW gtm 5s '87	13	13	13
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Col&So 4½s '80	24	24	24
3 Comw Ed cv 3½s '58	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
11 Con Edis 3½s '48	106	106	106
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	106	106	106
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Contin Oil 2s '48	106	106	106
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	16	16	16
2 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104¼	104¼	104⅜
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Del P&L 4¼s '69	104	104	104
8 Det Ed 4½s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Dul Miss &I 3½s '62	107	107	107
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	104	103¾	103¾
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	64	64	64
9 Erie & Jer 6s '55	63	63	63
19 Gen El C 5½s '49	72½	72½	72½
3 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	108½	108½	108½
4 Harlem Riv&Pt 4s '54	65	65	65
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	80	80	80
1 Ill Cen 4s '66	37½	37½	37½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Int T&T 5½ '55	29½	29¼	29¼
5 KC Term 4s '60	107⅝	107⅝	107
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	105	105	105
5 Ligget & M 7s '44	124	123½	123½
1 Loews 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Long Isl unif 4s '49	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	123½	123½	123½
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93½	93½	93½
3 Louis & N 3½s A '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Lou&NSoJM 4s '52	18	81	81
5 Mich Con G 4s '63	102½	102½	102½
1 MSP&SSM 6s '46	1½	1½	1½
1 MSP&SSM 5½s '49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
5 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 MonWPPS 4½s '60	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
9 Mont Pow 3s '66	101	101	101
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
2 NO Pu Sv 5s '52 A	104	104	104
1 NO Pub Sv 5s '55 B	103½	103½	103½
3 NY&Grnwd L 5s '48	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 NYC 4¼s 2013 A	49⅛	49⅛	49½
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	52	52	52
1 NY Edis 3½s '65	109	109	109
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116	116	116
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
3 Nor Am Co 4s '39	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	66	66	66
Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43¼	43⅛
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¼	107	107¼
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	68¼	68	68
12 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pen P & L 4½s '69	108¼	108¼	108¼
19 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102	102	102
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89	89	89
1 Peo GL&C Chi 3s '47	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Phillips Pet 2¾s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
4 Rem Rand 4½s '56 ww	98¼	98	98
7 SA&A Pass 4s '43	63½	63¼	63¼
1 Skelly Oil 3s '50	100½	100½	100½
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108	108	108
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	39	39	39
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Stud'baker cv 6s '45	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛
3 TexP-MP Ter 3½s '64	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Tri Continent 5s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	77¾	77¾	77¾
11 Utah LtGTrac 5s '44	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4 Wabash 5s '76 B	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Westn Md 4s '52	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 ougest S&T 4s '61	105½	105¼	105¼
1 oung S&T cv 4s '48	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝

Foreign Bonds

1 Australia 4½s '56	40	40	40
2 Berlin City 6s 58

Nazi Planes Bomb Britain For Seventh Day in Row

Continued from Page 1

lication of any total of casualties, which the Government now releases only monthly.

In a communiqué reporting destruction of 75 German planes to 18 British Aug. 16 the Government charged the Germans for the first time with staging a "deliberate attack" on a non-military objective.

The communiqué said "several persons were fatally injured" in an attack on the residential town of Eastbourne, peacetime resort on the south coast. "Reseidential" means Eastbourne is considered to be without military objectives, though it is in the defense area from which children have been removed and where travel is restricted.

The first attack on the London area came at lunchtime. The massive Nazi flying column, met by British fighters and antiaircraft fire, was split in two. Part of the raiding force was turned back before it reached the outskirts of the city, while the others battled their way up the Thames Estuary, bombing the Tillbury docks, Northfleet, and Barking.

Then they skirted around the southeast portion of London without dropping any bombs in this area, the Air Ministry said.

Second Attack

New squadrons came up the Estuary at tea-time. This time they loosed their cargoes over the southwestern suburbs. Berlin claimed the bombs started explosions in London's East End, and that the Raiders also struck at the northern and western suburbs.

Meanwhile the British, countering Nazi claims, of having lost only 32 planes Thursday, issued a special communiqué declaring that, although most of Thursday's air battles took place over the sea, "It is now known that 49 enemy aircraft were brought down on land."

"The German High Command will find it difficult," the Air Ministry declared, "to explain how the wreckage of 49 of their aircraft came to be strewn over the British countryside if their total losses for the day were only 32."

The Air Ministry also claimed complete distruction of the Nazi squadrons which launched a dive-bombing attack on Croydon airdrome just outside London Thursday. "Not a single one of the enemy formation returned to tell the tale," the Ministry reported.

Twenty to 30 Junker bombers were said to have been used in the attack.

Result of Operations

Reviewing the operations, the High Command reported the destruction of airports and balloon barrages in the vicinity of London and southeastern England, the sinking of a British destroyer and heavy blows on the harbors of Cardiff, Newport and Bristol, and armament factories in central England.

At sea, a Nazi U-boat was reported to have attacked a strongly-protected convoy, sinking 25,700 tons of British merchant ships, including a 5,700-ton tanker.

Of the British planes destroyed, the High Comamnd said 59 were brought down in air combat, 23 destroyed on the ground and seven in night attacks by anti-aircraft guns. In addition, 22 barrage balloons were reported shot down in flames.

The new figure of 31 German planes acknowledged as lost revised upward the previous total of 27 German fighters and bombers reported missing.

Huge Bombers Used

Germans disclosed meanwhile their big DO-215 bombers—sister ships of the DO-17 "Flying Pencil" which wrought havoc in Poland and Norway—now are being used against the British.

The official news agency, DNB, said the new bomber, a veritable flying battleship with a bigger bomb-carrying capacity and heavier armament, carries more potential destruction than anything yet seen in the air

It was described as a two-motored ship, capable of reconaissance as well as bombing operations, possessing greater speed and maneuverability and able to climb swiftly with only one motor should the other be disabled.

"No enemy can approach it without detection," DNB said. It added that this product of Germany's big Dornier works is covered on all sides with light and heavy machine guns.

Berlin's Claims

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (AP)—The German Air force, disclosing the use of bigger and more heavily armed bombers against Britain, augmented its aerial invasion of that Island today with intensified predawn attacks while the High Command recounted heavy destruction wrought in yesterday's great assault.

With the avowed purpose of gaining complete mastery over Britain, new waves of bombers and fighters crossed the Channel. Germans said the air warfare yesterday cost the British 89 planes at a loss of only 31 Nazi craft.

At the same time the British struck back with night raids in central and northern Germany.

French Aid R. A. F.

By the Associated Press

French airmen operating with the Royal Air Force fought off an attempted Italian bombing raid on Berbera, capital and chief port of British Somaliland, R. A. F. headquarters in Cairo reported today.

A communiqué announced the Frenchmen shot down one Italian bomber and put the others to flight, while British bombers meanwhile attacked the Italian-held port of Zeila and other military targets and troop concentrations.

Today's Italian High Command communiqué reported the British in flight all along the Somaliland front.

The R. A. F. also reported direct hits on an Italian submarine, a naval oil tank, and jetties in bombing the harbor of Tobruk, Libya, and said resultant fires still burned "many hours later."

If Nazis Win: What of U. S.?

Continued from Page 1

where better illustrated than in Fascist Italy's scoffing reaction to the debate on conscription in the United States.

Says the current number of the Messagero; "Nothing in this world is improvised, least of all any Army. The disbursal of funds is not enough . . . there must be tradition, method, discipline, and a conception of life which makes it possible to have the Army the greatest manifestation of the people themselves.

"Lacking these conditions there can only be the gold braid of war without war itself—a situation which is the great glory of the pacifists.

This attitude created by political National Socialism is given full credit by the Axis military authorities for hardening the German people into the well-tempered soldiers who defeated France.

Between this military way of life and democratic civilization, it is obvious here that a gulf exists so wide that it becomes difficult at close hand to see where the conflict can be halted. Each thinks the other is a sworn destroyer. Hence one hears an entire school of military zealots here argue that it would carry war across the Atlantic as soon as possible after the defeat of Britain.

Qualifications Begin

It is at this point in the debate that qualifications enter. Both Italian and German economists who have been laboring over blue prints for a new Europe and Africa, suggest that still further expansion is not a matter of volition. The chances must be reckoned in terms of practical abilities.

Always at some point in the past, it is suggested, the economic and political law of diminishing returns has set in. The conqueror has become so engrossed with what he has, so weighted down with responsibilities of holding it, that fresh adventure has become less practical.

The unsatisfied power has become relatively satisfied. The larger the conquests—and Europe plus Africa would be enormous by any reckoning—the greater the difficulty. In a word, even though ambitions might burn brightly, the vast social, political, economic and military problem of assimilation absorbs all the available energy.

Recognizing this problem, the more conservative groups here are talking in terms of organizing the world into huge regional units, in which Pan-Europe and Africa would be one, under Axis domination.

A widely published newspaper article here said that the directors of the Axis think of the United States as an economic system with which the European economic system must arrange normal trade relationship in their reciprocal interests. A higher standard of living in Europe and Africa will favor trade between the African-European and other systems—those of Russia, the Far East and America.

The Fascist monthly Economia prints an article with a map dividing the world into three blocs—those of the Americas, Europe-Africa, and Asia. With the internal stability worked out, it says, cooperation between these units can naturally follow.

Economic Struggle

Even such persons frankly believe, however, that "normal trade relationships" cannot result until the United States' system of financial capitalism has given way to a more socialistic form of exchange liberated from gold and from the dictates of bankers. A stiff economic struggle is naturally expected before this can be accomplished.

These two schools of debate—the cautious and the militant—may be seen developing side by side here at the present time. There is a third voice too, that of propaganda. In Germany yesterday a denial was issued that Germany planned an economic conflict with the United States. Earlier Virginio Gayda, Signor Mussolini's spokesman, categorically dismissed the Hull picture of "dangerous military and other sinister activities of some nations" in the Americas. It was "absolutely unfounded and arbitrary," Signor Yayda said.

Another article currently appearing in many newspapers says that the new Europe "never has dreamed of conquests in America after victory." Such unqualified statements are considered necessary for publicity purposes, and do not accord with the facts of the serious debate on these issues now taking place here and in Berlin.

Which Will Win?

There is no predicting here which of these schools might win, or which will be favored by events now unseen. The United States, according to the large majority of American observers here, could not afford to base its policy on counting that the Axis will become overextended in Europe and Africa and thus be preoccupied at home.

At the same time the observer here is impressed with the fact that zealots talk vaguely in terms of "new weapons yet unrevealed" which could conquer the Atlantic, whereas the more practical organizers here talk in terms of economic and social resistance facing the Axis which are familiar and very real forces.

A furious readjustment and testing is therefore expected by many here, if the Axis should win the war. The Axis would cultivate Latin America economically, seeking to break the power of American capitalism.

Political Offensive

It would cultivate Latin America politically, seeking to isolate the democratic system even in the West.

It would try to line up the Russian and Japanese Governments as partners in this effort. It would build large navies with combined totalitarian and captured shipyard capacity, which is estimated at six times that of the United States. Then on the basis of the degree of success obtained, and resistance met at home and abroad, the military decision would be made.

Willkie Keeps Solemn Tryst In Home Town

Continued from Page 1

wise be his allies by so doing. By Mr. Willkie's nomination, these vested interests and conservative groups are left, in fact, political orphans, who have no presidential sponsor in the present election.

Prepared for Conscription

But more important is Mr. Willkie's preliminary exposition of his foreign policy. Here again, to a large degree, he has been prepared to accept the Hull-Roosevelt program insofar as it proposes sympathy to the democracies and aid short of war. He has let it be known to attendants at Colorado Springs that he is prepared to indorse conscription under some acceptable formula and that he believes America must gird up its loins for what may be the ultimate grim battle, economic or physical, with totalitarianism.

Thus far he has gone with the New Deal and no farther. His frankness in these concessions have terrified some and caused others of his supporters to shout with joy.

But then he has drawn the line. He believes the Democratic Party under President Roosevelt incompetent to lead and unite the Nation at this crucial time; he deplores its fiscal policies; he decries its attack on business, and he denounces the third term. It is thus that, in the final analysis, Mr. Willkie draws the political issue of 1940; it is one of competence and of ability to unite the Nation to do the work that all parties agrees has to be done. It is this issue which, friends affirmed, he was prepared to stress in the two months of campaign ahead, as well as in his opening speech today.

The degree to which he has been successful can be measured against the similar position of Mr. Landon at this point in the campaign four years ago. Mr. Landon was then leading in preference votes of the Gallup Poll, just as Mr. Willkie is doing today. Mr. Landon had not commented himself on major issues and was a stranger to the nation, like Mr. Willkie now.

Yet He Carried Only Two States

He was unknown, and hence had made no enemies, and yet in the Landon acceptance speech and in the campaign thereafter he steadily lost followers and came to the conclusion of winning only Maine and Vermont.

He was outclassed by the dazzling political play of the astute master of the White House.

Now Mr. Willkie faces the same great test, as he plunged today from generalities into the specific declarations of his campaign, but already he has shown a vast difference. Reporters accompanying him agree that he has remained his own master, that he has been dominating the politicians rather than the reverse, and that he has shown no signs of fatal vacillation. Mr. Willkie carries with him imperturbable self-confidence and the aura of success. It was in this mood that he carried through his rendezvous with destiny today before a vast crowd at this birthplace.

The events leading to the ceremony followed the colorful pattern of such affairs. Till midafternoon the vast crowd assembled by special trains and automobile caravans. Shortly after noon the candidate arrived by special train from Rushville, Ind., his wife's home. There was a brief address from the steps of the high school where Mr. Willkie graduated, with Mayor Bonham greeting the distinguished guests. Further preliminary speeches followed before the crowd at the park, leading up to the "notification," by Minority House Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, and Mr. Willkie's announcement of "acceptance."

What's in a Name? Laughs, One Answer

ANAHEIM, Calif. (AP)—Postmaster Louis H. Hoskins collects unusual postmarks. Here are some of his favorites:

Peculiar, Mo.; Cad, Ga.; Nonchalant, Ky., and Loco, Ga.

Six, W. Va.; Sixteen, Mont.; Seventeen, O.; Twenty-six, Ky.; Hundred, W. Va.; Number four, N. Y., and Figure Five, Ark.

Morning Sun, Ia.; Twilight, S. D., and Midnight, Miss.

Goody, N. C.; Accident, Md.; Social Circle, Ga.; Pie Town, N. M., and Ty Ty, Ga.

For difficult names Hoskins presents:

Ishawooa, Wyo.; Blowawe, Nev.; Thonotassa, Fla., and Ah-Owah-Ching, Minn.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—quick cash profit makers. Famous "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 100%. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. T-1, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKERS! Unusual $1 assortment 21 Christmas Cards starts you making money now—50c profit. Other fast-selling assortments. Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. 50c sample on approval. SCHWER, Dept. T-35, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 50c up. Good profits. 9 different boxes. 58 personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-44, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS of exceptional quality. New box assortments, samples on approval. Personals $1.00 up. Sample free to agents; good profits. C. N. Arno, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

ONTARIO, CANADA—165 acres; year-round home on Rice Lake; 2 hours' drive from Toronto; private beach, good fishing. MRS. R. S LATA, 7711 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—MEN

INDUSTRIAL SALES ENGINEER

Mechanical or electrical engineering graduate familiar with intercommunicating and loud speaker systems that are built into schools, institutions and large manufacturing plants, experienced as customer consultant and sales-force supervision. Mercantile, Reference and Bond Assoc., 114 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MANY inventors will be interested in my service. Information on subject of obtaining a patent supplied without charge. Write me personally. HUGH E. McMORROW, Registered Patent Attorney, 103-A Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Now Open

Large estate, private beach, golf, instruction in swimming, riding, sailing, cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

BARGAINS in houses, flats, duplexes Apartments for Rent

EDDY D. FIELD

1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C.—Permanent home for 4 or 5 girls, ages 12 to 16; careful experienced supervision; guaranteed support required. 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big comm. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe Dept. 44, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED hotel manager desires position in this capacity; has position at present but desires to make a change. Box Z-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

WHITE MTS., Intervale, N. H., Sunnyacre—Modernized farmhouse accommodates limited number; excellent food; opportunity for restful vacation; references. JANE V. OLIVER.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

UNEQUALLED CHRISTMAS CARDS
Assortments include Superior 21-card box for $1. Full line of 50 for $1 with name Stationery. Generous profits.
KATHRYN FIELDING CO.
37 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON 6-room furnished apartment, near The Mother Church; references exchanged. Ken. 2911.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1402 Beacon St., near Coolidge Corner—3 and 4 rooms, large; fire places; 1 room basement; rear entrance; $25. Long. 3299.

NEWTON, MASS., 21 Marlboro St.—Unusual attractive apartment; 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, maid's room; beautiful grounds, piazza; oil heat, bath and shower. Tel. Newt. North 3848-W.

OLD CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
83 BRATTLE STREET
A home of refinement in a quiet apartment house. 1-2-3-room suites. Tel. TRO. 6760 or 1195.

The Linda Vista
939 SOUTH SERRANO AVE., LOS ANGELES
Mrs. Ida G Chamberlin, Mgr.
A strictly Class-A Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hr. swboard. Ground floor Garage.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—3-room apt., heated; reception hall; sleep. porch; near college; central location. Tel. Wel. 1392 or 3437-M.

176 WINTHROP ROAD, BROOKLINE, MASS. Pleasantly situated near Beacon Street—Modern 5-room apartment, large living room, corner dining room; quiet house; adults preferred. References required. Asp. 8151.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Attractively furnished 5-room heated apartment. With sizeable den, 2-family, oil-heat. Will keep den or a bedroom, or both. Real home with every convenience. Moderate rental to middle-aged or retired couple. C. W. Faulkner, 78 Grafton St. Arl. 6581-M.

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—1 2 and 3-room kitchenette apts., bath and electric refrigerator; clean, comfortable; under strict management. COM. 8210.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

Delightful apartment to share with another girl, park view. Write Box B-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Watch This Space for
GOOD USED CARS

'39 Ford D. L. 4-Door Sedan	$545
'38 Ford D. L. Sedan	445
'36 Buick Sport Coupe	295
'34 Buick Coupe	165

HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.
PARK SQUARE, BOSTON HUB. 7100.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SABBATH DAY LAKE, MAINE—4-room cottage with large screened porch, fireplace, all conveniences and boat; select clientele. MRS. PARKER R. WAITE, Poland Springs, Maine.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COSMETICS advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Personal Stationery, Greeting Cards. Edith Hemeon, 15 Hancock St., Boston. Lai. 3979.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE — Beautiful hand carved, custom made, nine piece mahogany dining room suite at sacrifice price. Tel. Winn. 1324 or Lon. 9677 (Mass.).

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description—Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Ave., Corner 29th St., N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, Fla.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 36th St. Phone 3-4047. Mrs. Mary G. Martin.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

PEDIGREED Persian Kittens for sale; Reds and Tortoiseshells, 2½ months old; splendid pedigree, affectionate, housebroken. Write Lorna MacDonald, 411 Atlantic Avenue, Clifton, Mass., or phone Marblehead 1745-W after 6 p. m.

HOUSES FOR SALE

OLD house and barn recently modernized, but original lines not altered. 8 rooms, electricity, oil heat, modern plumbing, 2 fireplaces, spring water; 58 acres land, 30 cleared, 2 brooks; situated in Swanzey, 9 miles from Keene, N. H.; price $6000. Apply MRS. M. C. WILLIAMS, Winchester, N. H., R. D. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

Most desirable section of West Roxbury, Mass.—Modern 9-room house, all improvements, gas-heated, beautiful neighborhood, handy to everything. Box B-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office; forenoons and evenings available; quietness, coolness and good light add attraction. Call afternoon, KEN. 7080, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

AT MARSHFIELD, MASS.—Overlooking river, sea and hills; attractive home for few guests. MRS. JOHN B. SHAW, P. O. Box 102, Humarock Beach, Mass. Tel. 132 Marshfield.

A WOMAN legislator will open her large home to a few select paying guests, adults only; refined, homelike atmosphere; modern conveniences, spacious lawns; meals served only to resident guests, breakfast trays if desired; no liquor; references required; rates on request; open August 10. MRS. BERTHA HAYES, Sunnyside Farm, Barrington, N. H.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS. — New club residence for women — comfortable rooms, club lounge and sun-deck; rates $3.00 per day, $15.00 per week—lower in September. PRISCILLA ALDEN CLUB RESIDENCE, 246 Commercial St.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN
Just the place for quiet summer or week end rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York.
Owner Management

WANTED—One or two guests in attractive country home; improvements; pines; will rent room with kitchen privileges; $10.00. E. A. Lanes, Sherborn, Mass.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

HOUSE suitable for rest home or small farm in Bow, N. H. 4½ miles from Concord; 12 rooms, automatic heat, bath, barn; 50 acres. For sale by
KNOWLES & HILL,
Concord, N. H.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144-74 Roosevelt Ave.—Special rates for large groups. Rooms have hot and cold water; innerspring mattresses; 5 min. Fair; free parking; $1.00 per person for 2 or more nights. MRS. LEWIS. Fl. 9-4982.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 56-16 137th St.—Five light cool rooms, connecting or separate; groups accommodated, $1.00 each; walking distance Fair. PRYOR. FL. 3-8043.

FLUSHING, N. Y. 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk. —Private home, walking distance Fair; single $1.50; double $2.50; parking. Uttley. Fl. 9-0659.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park, meals optional. Call MRS. PAVEY. Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Opportunity open for a loving home; large room, delicious food. Asp. 8213.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Attractive, large front room, ocean view, elevator, restful; kitchen privilege. ASHER, 1527 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 94 Gainsboro St.—Attractive rooms near The Mother Church; parking, transient or permanent. MRS. DYKEMAN, COM. 6094.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Single; double rooms; hot and cold water; opposite The Mother Church Park. Com. 6007.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—New management, several pleasant attractive rooms, $5 per week. Mrs. Birdwood. Com. 9323.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street, Circle 7702.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

N. Y. C., 611 West 137th (Apt. 62)—Exceptional singles; river view; closet; running water; elevator; transportation; refinement; reasonable. ED. 4-8276.

N. Y. C., 162 West 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Large front studio, newly furnished, single, double; centrally located; excellent service.

READING, MASS. 76 Village Street—Attractive rooms, near center, trains and bus lines; in private home. Reading 0982.

VISITORS to Boston desiring a refined home atmosphere can find same at 58 Fenway, Suite 6. Phone Com. 9219.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Woman wishes large light room, midtown, private bath preferred. Write Box B-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN experienced in nursing would like to serve where needed; experienced in infant nursing. Tel. evenings, Mrs. Helen Toth, Norwalk, Conn. 4612.

SUMMER BOARD

SCITUATE, EGYPT, MASS. — Hood House, 25 miles from Boston, 3 minutes to Beach. A home atmosphere and good cooking. Room and board $18 a week and up. Tel. Scit. 896-M.

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H. Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information, MRS. MURIEL L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D.

WELLFLEET On Cape Cod Bay. A few summer guests in private modern home. Address Mr. and Mrs. FRANK H. REMICK, Wellfleet, Mass.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising. Advertised laundry.

ALABAMA

MOBILE

MILK and CREAM
Grade A Raw
Phone BELMONT 349
Weston's Dairy Farm
R. F. D. 1, Box 15 Theodore, Ala.

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
CERTIFIELD COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX 1377

DAMRICH
SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

Serve a delicious meal with
Libby's Canned Meats
GREER'S GOT IT
All Over Town

Buy Now and Save
BROWN COAL CO.
MOBILE, ALA.

Delilah Hat Shop
304 ST. FRANCIS ST.
Millinery—Novelties
Art Flowers—China
Martha Washington Candies

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be Sure To Buy
Your Furniture, Rugs and Electrical Appliances During Our August Sale
FRANK TENNILLE FURNITURE COMPANY

Lane and Mathews
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

Visit Sears New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

GULF SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. First Street and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Goodrich Tires and Tubes
PHONE 9278

Barlitt's Market
815 E Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality *Service*
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Blount Bldg. Phone 165

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
210 GRAHAM BUILDING
MARIE BLANCHARD
16 Yrs. Experience
PHONE 5-1760

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W Adams Street

MIAMI

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

SOLID TYPE
AWNING SHUTTERS
VENE, FAN AND LOUVERS
TROPICAL
STORM SHUTTER CO.
1299 N. W. 79th St. Tel. 7-2096
ESTIMATE FREE

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W W BAKER Pres
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE FRANKLIN PRESS, INC.
Florida's Finest
PRINTERS
ENGRAVERS
LITHOGRAPHERS
CALL FOR A REPRESENTATIVE
Phone 2-6639 or 3-2353
928 S. W. TENTH STREET

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2235 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Also 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680
MIAMI BEACH

SOUTHERN LAUNDRY
Zonic Dry Cleaning
555 S. W. 8th St. Ph. 2-8423
Pillows Made Better Than New

MIAMI BEACH

EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Holleman's
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 ST. AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
940 EVERGLADES CONCOURSE PH. 6-9113
Opposite Monument
AIR COOLED
FINEST FOODS SERVED

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
Certified Cold Storage
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
49 W Concord

Branch Offices
34 West Central Ave
16 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 418
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

- To Meet All Your Auto Needs
- GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
- Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
HOWARD'S Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Schloss Bros. Suits
Stetson Hats
Jarman Friendly Shoes
McCaskill Clothing Co., Inc.
Complete line Men's Furnishings
711 Franklin St., Next to Tampa Theatre
Phone 3293

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
808-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944
Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO A. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
61½ Broad St., N. W.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3175
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We protect your linen in every way. Quality First is our motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Julian's
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"

European Local Classified

ROOMS AND BOARD

AMERICA—Girls, 12-16. Careful experienced supervision. Guaranteed support required. Stewart, 333 Central Pk. West, New York City.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

KIESER
BASEL · NEUBAU GERBERGASSE 59
Bestecke Haushaltungsartikel
Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

Speciality House
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
GERBERGASSE 78 Tel. 4.12.02

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 2.83.99 Streitgasse 3

Küchenartikel—Eisenwaren
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
(Kitchen Utensils, Ironmongery)

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 2.48.71

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

SWITZERLAND

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

GENEVA

Laiterie "LA CLOCHETTE"
DAIRY
J. BOUVARD S. A.
23, Rue Kléberg

INTERLAKEN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Raeuber & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and Branches throughout Bernese Oberland

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

ZURICH

You will find a large choice of
GLASS AND CHINA
Kitchen and Household Articles at
Carl Ditting
Haus- u. Küchengeräte Glas u. Porzellan
Rennweg 35 Tel. 32 766

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31.477 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

AUTO-KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinnardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Talacker 24. Tel. 3.77.86

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.

DURBAN

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities—Sausages, Polony, Waverley Hams and Bacon. Twin Streams Butter
STALL 20, NEW CITY MARKET
Warwick Avenue Phone 20221

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours. Under Personal Supervision. Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST ST.

THE **Moore Shoe Co.**
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368 West Street, Durban

H. W. DINGLEY
Specialist in:
MOTOR COACH WORK
PAINTING and UPHOLSTERY
BODY REPAIRS and METAL WORK
NUMBER PLATES
and SIGN WRITING
Estimates Willingly Given
32 Milne St. (Near Beach) Phone 20822

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:—
Fish, Poultry and Provisions
Home Made Pickles a Speciality
We Stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Rd. (Opp. Old City Market)
Phone 22493

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE **MODERN STORE**

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
CLEGHORN LTD. HARRIS LTD.
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHERS
73 ELOFF ST. JOHANNESBURG
Phone 33-3968 After Hours Phone 48-8258

Specialists in the etiquette of Flowers for Formal Occasions
MIRANDA
4 Aegis Buildings
Loveday Street
OPPOSITE RAND CLUB

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

Treasures of Eloff Str.
(Our Only Address)
HANDBAGS
LUSTROUS PEARLS
SYNTHETIC JEWELRY
TREASURES (Pty.) Ltd.
WALTER MANSIONS, 104A ELOFF ST.

PIETERMARITZBURG

FOR GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
L. Godwin
285 Church St. Phone 4110

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture and Soft Furnishings
"Congoleum" Floor Coverings
"Cold Spot" Refrigerators
"Kenmore" Electric Washing Machines
136 CHURCH STREET PHONE 3057
also at 537 West Street, Durban

PRETORIA

TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andries Street, Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware.
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY Pty. Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

● PRINTER
Wallace Hickson
214 PITT ST. PHONE
SYDNEY MA 5516

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

VAUCLUSE
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D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
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GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
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Good Fitting and Service
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

No Doubt

"There goes Jack Benner, the radio comedian, and his gag men."

"Well, I suppose when you're on the air, you have to have your wits about you most of the time."

Progress

"They told him it couldn't be done." "So what?" "So he did it!" "Then what?" "They said, 'I told you someone would do it'!"—Consolidator.

For Convenience

"What is the comptometer operator doing with that tablecloth?"

"The boss brought it back from a luncheon conference. He wants her to add up the figures on it."

"I just adore visiting you at the office, dear—that little line is different every time!"

What They Miss

"There's one thrill the wealthy never enjoy."

"What's that?"

"The joy of paying the last instalment on something."

—Pasadena Post.

Ahem!

First Golfer: "This is absolutely terrible. I have never played so poorly before."

Second Golfer: "Oh, then you have played before?"

Absent-Minded

An elderly couple were charged with creating a breach of the peace in their own home. "How did you come to cause this disturbance at your own fireside?" asked the magistrate. "Well, it was like this,' replied the old woman, "John and I were sitting at the fire. John was reading his newspaper and I was thinking. Then I turned to him and said, 'John, sheep are awfu' stupid, aren't they?' And John said, 'Yes, my lamb.' "—Whitechurch (Eng.) Herald.

Daily Anecdote

The Unknown Goethe

The observation, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," might well be applied to Goethe and the tiny village of Sesenheim, where he lived as a youth.

One day, after the great poet's passing, a learned man who was writing his biography came to the village to collect what facts he could concerning Goethe's early life. Fortunately he found an elderly woman who had known young Goethe well, and she related how he had fallen in love with the minister's daughter, Frederica Brion.

"A beautiful couple," she exclaimed. "The whole village looked forward to the wedding. But what do you think? One day he up and disappeared! And from that day on, no one has ever heard a word about him."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The 'Place of Prayer' at Philippi

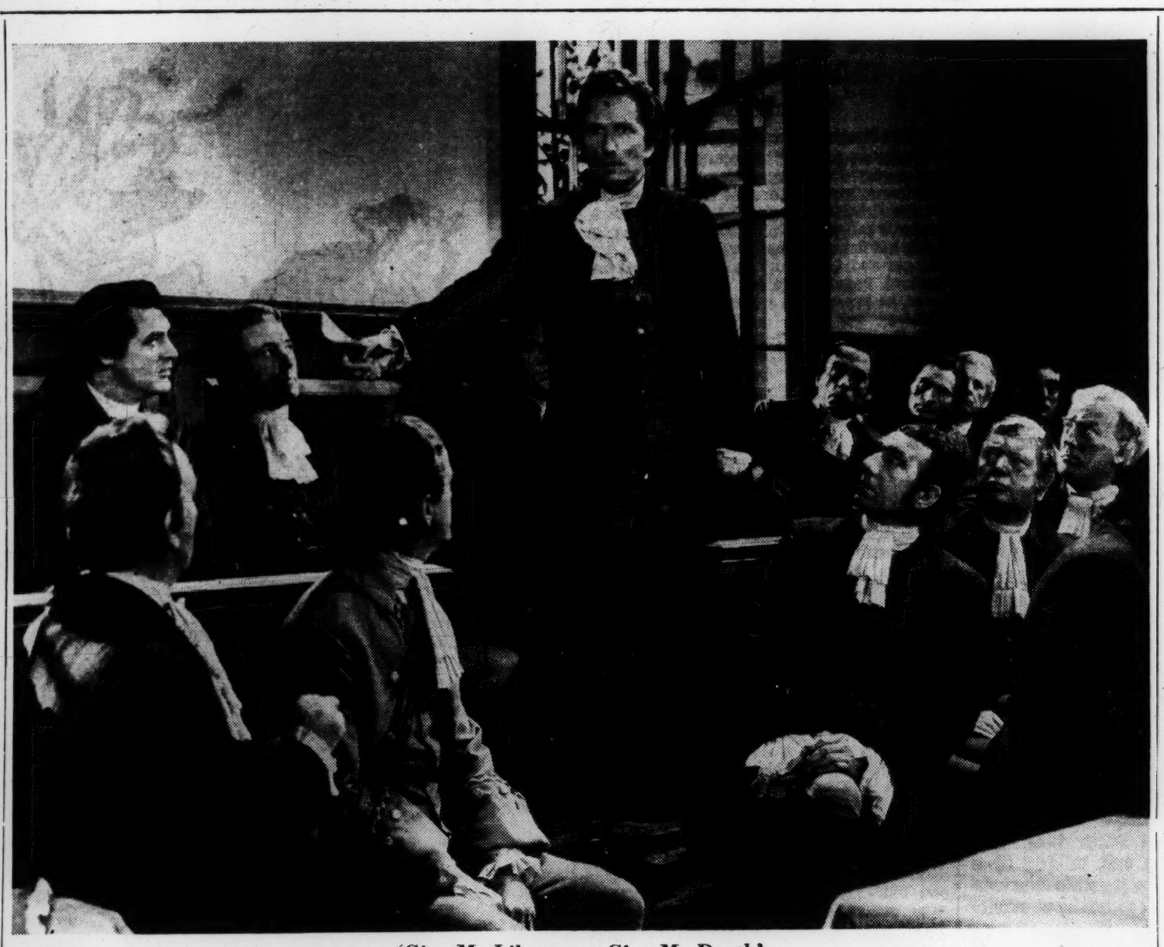
On his arrival at Philippi, in the course of his second missionary journey, we are told that Paul, eager to get in touch with those who might prove receptive to his message, made his way out of the city, and down to the "river side, where prayer was wont to be made" (Acts 16:13). The Greek suggests that this "place of prayer" (as the Revised Version calls it) was situated outside the gate, and as the result of researches made within the last few months, it has been concluded that its location was at a point about a mile west of the city, where the only stream in the neighborhood which could well be called a "river" comes close to the site of the Roman Highway, which left Philippi by a large gate, the foundations of which were recently discovered.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

PLATYPUS

Half-bird, half-beast, the platypus is a queer combination of duck, mole and beaver all rolled into one. It has a duck-like bill, strong, sharp-clawed, webbed feet, a sturdy flattened tail, soft fur. Home is a deep burrow dug in some secluded river bank. The Australian duckbill platypus is the only creature known to lay eggs and nurse its young. Good treatment makes duckbills playful, friendly and even affectionate.



'Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death'

Patrick Henry delivers his speech in Frank Lloyd's film production, "The Howards of Virginia." The setting is the House of Burgesses in Virginia. Richard Gaines has the role of Patrick Henry.

A Verse for Today . . .

And I have put my words in thy mouth, and I have covered thee in the shadow of mine hand.—Isa. 51:16.

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Some men have to carry around a pocket dictionary while others have a stenographer.

The Un-Laxer: The world of failure is divided north and south by lines of lassitude, east and west by degrees of loungitude.

Three Patriarchs

Identify the following Biblical characters, if you can:

I.

1. One of the first great pioneers of history, he set out at the age of 75, taking with him all his possessions, to establish himself in a land he had never seen.
2. In his new home he prospered and lived amicably with neighbors whose ways he nevertheless disapproved.
3. It was foretold of him that his descendants would one day inherit the land in which he himself was but a sojourner.

II.

1. He is introduced to us as a prosperous citizen of the land of Uz, "perfect and upright, one that feared God and eschewed evil."
2. As a trial of his faith, he is visited with an almost unparalleled series of calamities.
3. His character survives the ordeal and the story has a happy ending.

III.

1. He is described as "just and devout, waiting for the consolation of Israel."
2. Patient in his attendance upon the temple, he was at last rewarded by the sight for which he had long waited.
3. He described the Christ Child (brought to the temple after the custom of the law) as, "A light to lighten the gentiles and the glory of thy people Israel."

Answers: 1. Abraham. 2. Job. 3. Simeon.

Daily Quotation

IT is a great blunder in the pursuit of happiness not to know when we have got it.—Anon.

Odds and Ends

Before His Time

Leonardo da Vinci's inventions included a tank, a multiple machine gun, parachute and airplane—400 years ago.

Plastic Replaces Leather

Another German substitute: Plastic instead of leather for making transmission belts.

Monitor Movie Guide

Gold Rush Maisie (MGM)—Café singer comes to rescue of a "Grapes of Wrath" family stranded in Arizona. Contains a protracted scene of intoxication. Ann Sothern, Slim Summerville, Virginia Weidler.—Adults.

The Great McGinty (Paramount)—Farce-melodrama predicated on the theory that, in American politics at least, a man succeeds so long as he is dishonest, fails immediately he tries honesty. Lacks the light touch which might have made it an amusing satirical comedy. Heavy emphasis on drinking. Brian Dunlevy, Akim Tamiroff.—Adults.

The Man I Married (20th-Fox)—Powerful anti-Nazi propaganda drama. American girl and her German-born husband return with their child to Germany. Husband is captured by the Nazi doctrine and, after a vain effort to force his wife to return to America and leave the child with him, learns that he is partly Jewish. Eloquent script, telling direction, interesting performances. Francis Lederer, Joan Bennett, Otto Kruger, Anna Sten, Lloyd Nolan.—Adults.

The Return of Frank James (20th-Fox)—Frank James returns in Technicolor to avenge the murder of his brother, Jesse, by the Ford boys. Atmosphere scenes provide the film's most entertaining moments, although some of the gunplay is pretty exciting. Well acted and photographed under Fritz Lang's direction. Henry Fonda, Jackie Cooper, Henry Hull, John Carradine, Gene Tierney.—Adults and young people.

Scatterbrain (Republic) — Antic comedy in which Judy Canova plays a hillbilly girl who through a mistake becomes a movie star. Alan Mowbray, Isabel Jewell, Eddie Foy, Jr.—Family.

South of Pago Pago (United Artists)—South Sea melodrama full of violence and false sentiment. Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer, Olympe Bradna. —Adults.

Wildcat Bus (RKO)—Racketeers try to sabotage a bus line but miss the bus. Routine round-trip melodrama. Fay Wray, Charles Lang, Paul Guilfoyle.—Adults.

Young People (20th-Fox)—Shirley Temple's last film before her recently announced retirement is fairly entertaining though less lavish than some of her past vehicles. A family of vaudevillians invade New England and have a hard time trying to make friends with the natives. All ends well. Jack Oakie, Charlotte Greenwood, Arleen Whelan, George Montgomery, Kathleen Howard, Minor Watson.—Family.

Above Average Films

Family—"Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love."

Adults and Young People—"Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind."

Adults Only—"My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

The Helping Hand

Dallas, Texas

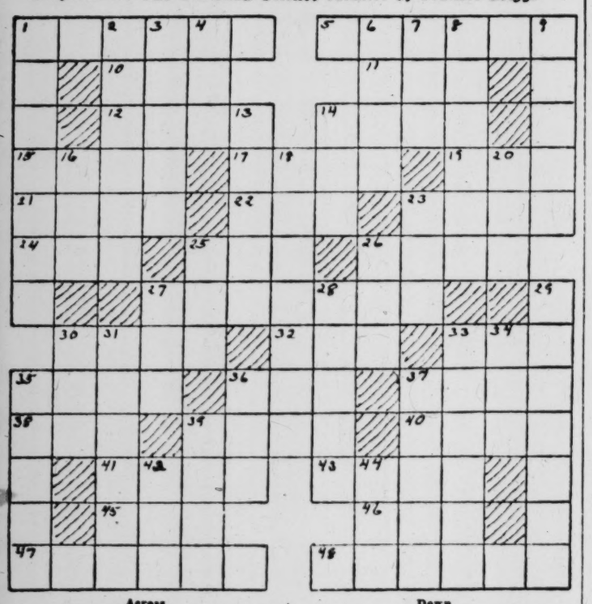
A young man, an orphan, had worked his way through college. Immediately he set forth in search of work. His clothes, he knew, were not in the latest style, but he hoped his appearance would not stand in the way of a job that would enable him to buy a new outfit.

When he called upon the owner of the largest clothing store in town the merchant told him regretfully he had no opening. Then he said kindly, "Go back to the men's department and tell them to furnish you with a new suit of clothes, shirts, shoes, hat—everything. They will help you get the job you need. You can pay for them when you have the money."

Even more than the new outfit, the friendly, generous spirit of the merchant lifted the boy's spirits. In a very short time he obtained work, and returned the "loan." He owns his own home now. He and his family buy everything possible from the kindly merchant, and recommend the store to all their friends. The bread cast upon the water years ago has returned with manifold blessings.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Part of action of "Antony and Cleopatra" takes place where?
8—What cutting instruments are used by tailors and tinners?
10—Self.
11—How would you describe man whom Sinbad carried on his back?
12—Amphion charmed stones and built wall with what?
14—What does a baseball base-runner hope to reach?
15—Humidity is what?
17—What is a city of Oklahoma?
19—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
21—What do you call legislature of Denmark?
22—Where is Oak Park (abbr.)?
23—What is a region of central Indo-China?
24—One who professes some ism is what?
25—Where is Orlando (abbr.)?
26—What propelled Cleopatra's barge?
27—Who is a character in "Lucia di Lammermoor"?
30—One of selections in first act of "La Tosca" is what?
32—What is an adjective and noun suffix?
33——— Jose is a city of California.
35—What makes the mountain?
36—What is a famous mountain of Asia Minor?
37—What is a copper coin of U. S.?
38—Where is Kokomo (abbr.)?
39—What animal is coupled with a horse in certain Aesop fable?
40—What prefix means "against"?
41—Who is Cleopatra's attendant in Shakespeare's play?
43—What is a volcano of Sicily?
45—What month is subject of a Thomas Hood poem (abbr.)?
46—George Bernard Shaw is what?
47—Who was one of people of Thebes?
48—Who had a coat of many colors?

Down

1—Who possessed magic lamp and ring?
2—What is a defensive covering for the head?
3—Aegyptus was a mythical king who gave his name to what place?
4—Where is Stavanger (abbr.)?
6—What is a county of northern Texas?
7—What tree is large and graceful?
8—Who is an ecclesiastical warrior in "Jerusalem Delivered"?
9—The Jews are whose descendants?
13—Who is a character in "David Copperfield"?
14—Who was second son of Aram (Gen. 10:23)?
16—What animals are lazy?
18—What is a city of California?
20—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
23—Youth.
28—The hump on camel's back consists of what?
26—Opera 'Salome" is in how many acts?
27—What was color of Thor's hair?
28—What is a city of Iowa?
29—Part of action of "Pericles" takes place where?
30—What was name of a Hebrew tribe?
31—What fairy opera was composed by Lortzing?
33—Governing body of a university is called what?
34—What insects are included in Formicidae (sing.)?
35—Vision.
36—In speaking of Biblical Humtah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
37—What is chief genus of dog family?
39—What is a commune of Apulia, Italy?
42—What is a measure used in Egypt?
44—Thor's chariot was drawn by how many goats?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

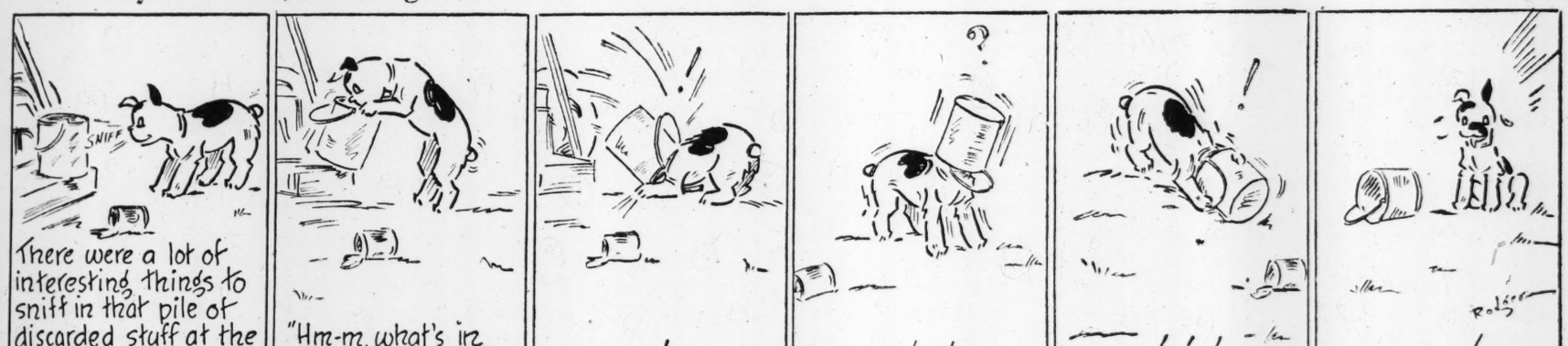
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*You Have to Know How to Play This Game*

By Le Pelley

WHAT'S THE RUSH ?
RUN LIKE EVERYTHING
I'M BEING CHASED BY 5 LIONS, 3 TIGERS, 7 LEOPARDS AND A BOXING KANGAROO ...
ANY ELEPHANTS ?
YES.. A FEW HERE AND THERE — AREN'T YOU SCARED ?
NO SIR — I'M IN AN AIRPLANE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—! !

By Rodgers


SNIFF
There were a lot of interesting things to sniff in that pile of discarded stuff at the auction today—
"Hm-m, what's in here?" I wondered—
!
!-!
!-!-!
Wow!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not a Daily Feature*

By The Hagers

"PROFESSOR!" I EXCLAIMED, "LOOK HERE! UPON THIS ROCK IS SOMETHING QUEER."
"A PICTOGRAPH! SOME ANCIENT RACE HAS CARVED A STORY ON ITS BASE.
THEIR ARTIST HERE A STORY WROTE ABOUT A DEER AND MOUNTAIN GOAT."
"IT MUST HAVE TAKEN YEARS TO CHIP A PREHISTORIC COMIC STRIP!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America's First Concern

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, urging the draft bill before the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, says that should Britain be defeated the United States would face its gravest crisis "without a friend in the world." Others, speaking of the situation should the British Navy be eliminated as a protector of America, have predicted that the Nazis would enlist Japan for a conquest of the United States.

This newspaper wishes to avoid alarmism. But we do believe it is imperative for Americans to face the new position with eyes open. Particularly from the standpoint of naval preparedness is it necessary to consider relations with Japan. Because friendly Britain controlled the Atlantic, the United States has been able to get along with a one-ocean navy—and has kept it in the Pacific, where Japan has built up the only other large fleet.

The United States has objected strongly to Japan's expansionist course of the last few years. It has not been ready to go to war over the "open door" or to protect the Chinese, but it has attempted to exercise some restraints. Many incidents have resulted. Now, following withdrawal of British troops from the International Settlement at Shanghai, and from Tientsin, American forces are taking over new police duties in those cities. There were Japanese objections but happily these appear to have been removed.

For there was danger that the business of saving face and making faces might so preoccupy the Japanese and American people that more vital matters would suffer. Unless Britain should be defeated there is little probability of Japan encroaching so far on vital interests of the United States as to cause war. So far Japan has merely taken advantage of Britain's preoccupation in Europe to push her power in Asia. She was a member of the loose Anti-Comintern line-up, but has held back from any tight alliance with Germany and Italy, has taken no military steps outside the Orient.

American opinion will stomach no appeasement. It will desire to maintain a firm attitude in the Far East. But it does not regard Japan as the principal threat to world order today. It does not wish to become embroiled in the Far East. Americans are far more interested in the great struggle in Europe. They know that once the Nazi threat is quelled and Britain free to protect her own interests in the Far East, the safeguarding of American interests will be much simpler.

Everywhere that American statesmanship looks it comes back to this fact—its own interests can be best promoted by aiding Britain. The United States will not be without a powerful friend while Britain stands. There will be no possibility of Japan combining with the Nazis to attack the United States while British sea power guards the Atlantic. And if Americans center on essentials now, a condition may be restored in which they will have an opportunity to help Japan work out her difficult economic problem—by economic, not military means.

Got a Horse to Trade?

Down under the willows along the banks of Canacadea Creek, near the village of Almond, New York, the thirteenth annual World Horse Traders' Convention has just been held. According to accounts there were more than 200 traders on hand—and a stock of about 125 horses.

The profession of horse trading—or "hoss tradin'," as it is better known to the initiated—is traditionally one for the exercise of sharp wits and a discerning eye. The president of the convention at Almond asserted that no real horse trader will tell an outright lie about his animal; but it is a market in which the buyer is supposed to know his goods. And even after a deal has been consummated there will be little said about faults—would it were so with reference to humans—since a trader considers it highly unethical to run down an animal he has got rid of.

In such an exacting occupation it is a little surprising to find that the stock in trade of the average operator includes a number of scrawny and broken-down animals along with those that appear to be good. Presumably such a connoisseur of horseflesh would never acquire an imperfect animal, unless to trade to someone else for something to boot. But giving every credit for canniness, one cannot help wondering what happens to a horse trader when he tries to make a shrewd swap for a used car.

A Little Matter of Power

The charge of Government counsel in the long antitrust suit just concluded against the Aluminum Company of America that aluminum is one of the "bottlenecks" in airplane production seems a little extreme. The United States output of this metal in 1939 was 327,000,000 pounds, of which 46,000,000 pounds was spared for export, and large new plants are under construction. Nevertheless, Edward R. Stettinius of the Defense Council supports the request of the Tennessee Valley Authority for an appropriation of $25,000,000 to install generating capacity to supply current to the Aluminum Company.

Under present circumstances the prudent thing to do is to provide the funds for this development. But the magazine Business Week interestingly recalls that three years ago the Aluminum Company petitioned the Federal Power Commission for permission to build a 50,000-kilowatt hydroelectric plant of its own on the Yadkin River in North Carolina. If the construction had been authorized, that capacity would be available now. Permission was refused — although the Administration about the same time was holding conferences and talking of a grid system to meet a possible shortage of electric power in a national emergency.

It might be remembered in some of the current defense activities that government does not make great headway by pulling on the reins with one hand while using the whip with the other.

Authority and Freedom

In such a time as this, men cannot too often be reminded that democracy is endangered on two fronts—on the external front where an avowed enemy is attacking, and on an internal front where authority may exceed its functions and turn tyrant. There are reported in Great Britain certain incidents which happily were recognized in their true light and quickly dealt with, but which serve to show how necessary it is to preserve a right balance between liberty and authority.

When that balance is preserved you have true democracy, but when weighted on the one side it becomes anarchy, on the other Fascism or Naziism. In their origin these two excesses are not always easily distinguishable. Arbitrary action on the part of those in authority may be the consequence of some outburst of popular feeling or misplaced zeal.

When people in Great Britain saw the disasters suffered in Norway, the Netherlands, and France through the action of enemy aliens and fifth columnists there was a general demand for the internment of all persons who might be a source of danger. The military authorities pressed the case for preventive measures, with the result that large numbers of German men who were exiles friendly to Great Britain were peremptorily subjected to internment. Happily there was an immediate reaction of public opinion; Parliament and press took the matter up, and Sir John Anderson, the Home Secretary, agreed to reform the procedure.

A similar case of undue severity arose from observation of the harm that had been done by defeatist talk in France. Certain overzealous Ministers in Britain issued a regulation to prevent the "spreading of gloom and despondency," an unnecessary measure which merely led to a few foolish and frivolous convictions. Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, humorously rebuked the authors of these well-meant endeavors, and instructed the Home Secretary to review the sentences.

Neither of these incidents proved, or was likely to prove, a matter of lasting importance. But they do serve to show how necessary it is that democracy should be ceaselessly vigilant against the appearance within of the enemy that it is fighting without. This war is not only against Adolf Hitler and the Nazis, but those forces inherent in human nature for which they stand. The appetite for an excess of authority is not confined to Germany, or Italy, or Russia, but tends to assert itself everywhere. In Britain the continued activity of Parliament and press and the unity of national feeling are helping to avert that peril.

Fifty per cent of the money spent in political campaigns is wasted, says Mr. Willkie. Including half that spent on campaigns to prevent waste in campaigns?

Our Readers Say—

Children, Bombs, and Communism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under an August 9 Associated Press heading appeared an alleged assertion by Homer Chaillaux, styled "Director of Americanism of the American Legion," saying, "A lot of us have fallen for that tommyrot—'the poor little kiddies of Europe'; we should care first for our own children;" and as "the most important reason" against bringing children over, he says: "Just a few hundred of these children are from good English families . . . the rest are refugee children from the Loyalist group in Spain, who were driven from that country because their parents were Communists. These are what the English want us to take. Let's be sensible for once."

Of course we want to care for the orphans of our own country. I for one have tried to do my share in that regard first. But not one of these American orphans is in danger of starvation or from bombs.

English children might be all right, implies Mr. Chaillaux, but this is a scheme to foist Spanish children on us. Passing by the generosity with which England offered a home to these children in an attempt to help them escape from the horrors of the Spanish war, let us examine Mr. Chaillaux's charge. Suppose you were an English parent. Your children are threatened day and night from bombs and invasion. A chance opens up to send them to safe homes abroad. You, with fifty thousand others, list your children for this trip to safety. But you do not send your child—you keep him to be blown to bits—because you are intrigued by this opportunity to send that Spanish child instead. Does that make sense?

But suppose it were true. What then? Is the purpose of this evacuation to save the English, or to save children? I have filed the affidavits for three children—children who cannot come because they have no transportation. They happen to be English, but I should be equally happy to save the lives of Spanish children, French children, even German children.

A child whimpering on the floor of an air raid shelter is not a Communist or a Fascist, but a frightened youngster just like yours or mine. GEORGE BEAUCHAMP

North Manchester, Ind.

Military Preparedness

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a conscientious objector. I therefore believe that war or preparation for war is absolutely wrong. One cannot combat evil with evil.

I do not understand how even those who believe in the war method can sanction conscription. Experts have agreed that for military preparedness small highly mechanized units with a large number of airplanes are the best defense. Putting guns in the hands of every youngster is both inefficient, wasteful, and useless even from a military point of view. IVA MAY WALTON

Los Angeles, Calif.

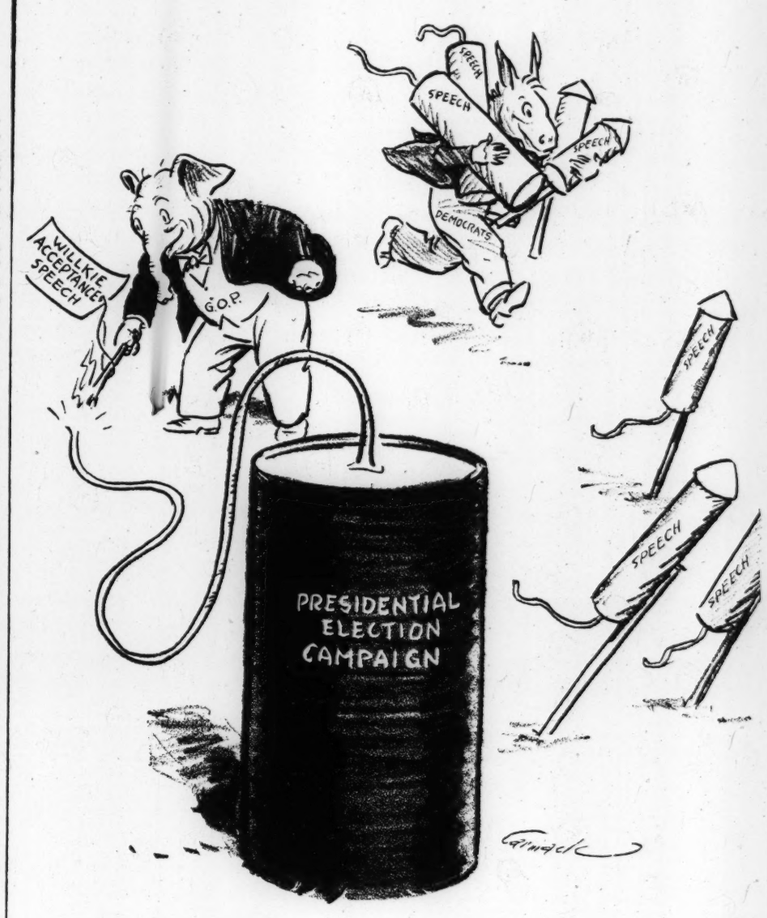
Powder and Protection

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am mighty glad the Atlantic rolls between the United States and all the strife in Europe, but Americans had better know that something vastly more tangible than mere physical barriers is what gives true protection and peace of mind. We must trust in God, omnipotent Principle, as well as keep our powder dry. HAL B. WASHBURN

Los Angeles

Starting the Fireworks



Today's Test of Democracy

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The consternation caused by the conscription bill in some liberal circles is not surprising. Traditionally Americans abhor militarism as such, and we naturally fear its evils.

However, these are unprecedented times and they bring forth unprecedented action. Brutal force must be annihilated. The large scale of national preparedness may or may not be an ideal. It is, however, a stern national necessity. Selective military service is the logical corollary to the billions of dollars which have been allocated by Congress for the manufacturing of ammunition, tanks, airplanes and additional warships. It would be idle under present conditions to rely on the traditional system of voluntary service. The principle of obligatory universal service must be invoked for the purpose of making military preparedness really effective. Under present conditions conscription is by far the more democratic process since it applies equally to all.

It must be remembered that the conditions which caused us to depart from the pursuits of peace at this time are not of our making. They came from without and were forced upon us by tyrants who have already reduced the major part of Europe to subservience. At such a time, for America to remain orthodox for the sake of adherence to tradition would be the height of folly and even suicidal. The events in Europe, as well as the events in the Far East have dictated a course of supreme national mobilization of all moral, material and physical forces in the United States for the purpose of safeguarding the American way of life and the very ideals which we, as Americans, cherish as sacred.

The cry of totalitarianism is an empty alarm; the cry of regimentation is meaningless. Whatever limitations of qualification the new situation may produce with reference to our freedom, it must be remembered that they cannot be brought about by any decrees from a dictator, but rather, must be brought about by the legitimate processes of democracy, itself. Suspension is not abrogation.

The present experience, indeed, is the acid test of democracy. It is for us to demonstrate that democracy can rise to the occasion and face any and every threat to its integrity in a spirit of courage and unity. Complete preparedness, as advocated by Franklin D. Roosevelt, is not the negation of democracy as claimed by some, but rather is its confirmation.

It is beautiful to behold a free people voluntarily assuming national tasks involving individual sacrifice in a world overwhelmed by tyranny.

It is significant that our entire program of national preparedness as well as conscription is being opposed by those who are in sympathy with totalitarianism. Thus, the Communists, as well as the German Bund, together with all the enemies of democracy, are in opposition not only to conscription in the United States, but to all other acts of military preparedness.

This is not intended as a reflection upon many a patriotic American who in good faith views with fear the military program embarked upon by the United States. It is interesting, however, to note that all the elements which are inimical to the American way of life view our present foreign policy, as well as the policy of national preparedness, with disfavor.

The path of appeasement is the path of destruction. This is the lesson of the recent bitter experience of other peoples.

We are not, and we cannot remain indifferent to the march of the conqueror on the other side of the Atlantic.

Boston ELIHU D. STONE

North . . South . . East . . West

As We Write the Record

By Frank L. Perrin

In these eventful times we of the remaining free peoples are writing, by our acts, by the expressions of our faith in the power of the right, and by our sincerity and courage, new and indelible pages in the history of civilization. Let us remember, when the temptation comes to regard our responsibilities as individuals or as a people, somewhat lightly, that in the lives and experiences of persons, as well as of nations, occasions of stress and crisis demand more than passive endurance and more than a professed belief that the noncombatant observer, if neutral and unprejudiced, will escape unscathed and only slightly inconvenienced.

The emergencies and possible perils of the present hour, duplicated and multiplied by the tragedies beyond the seas, have not come upon peoples thus far immune without premonitory warnings. There is nothing in the experiences of the last year to offer assurance that safety lies in inaction or nonpreparedness. In fact it has been made plain that failure to prepare for defense has invited a visitation of unspeakable horrors, sudden subjugation, and utter defeat. It is not the American way to accept what can be avoided or prevented. If America has erred in the recent past, it is explainable upon the theory that the Western Hemisphere is safely isolated from successful attack by European or Asiatic hostile forces.

* * *

Until a year or so ago this isolation was at least theoretically assured. It is not even theoretically assured now. And yet a full and unreserved response to the call to preparedness by those whose responsibility it is to act officially is delayed. Political battle lines, it seems, must be kept safe, no matter what damage is done, meantime, to the weakened lines of national integrity. But this condoned delay cannot long continue. Of this we all are quite agreed. Loyal and courageous Americans, of whatever wavering political persuasion, place their real faith and confidence in American ideals and America's unselfish purposes.

The emphatic and definite declaration of America's position will not await the outcome of the November elections. It is not in the thought of those who read and understand the signs of the times to regard the temporary tactical advantage of any political bloc or party, or of any political candidate, as a factor in meeting and solving the pressing issues of the moment. History recently written reminds us all of the national election campaign of 1916. Then, it is recalled, the chief pledge of those in power was that the United States should, and would, be kept from taking part, as a combatant, in the war then being carried on in Europe. Even before the November elections of that year, as later appeared, definite steps were being taken to involve the country in the war.

* * *

Today, pending a similar election, while there are no indications that a definite involvement is premeditated or desired by anyone in high authority, the issue of adequate preparedness in man power is being evaded while weakened political fences are being repaired in the hope that a subservient Congress may be returned if the present national regime is again endorsed by the people. There is not the slightest doubt that at some time in the near future, certainly after the elections, a call will muster the available military strength of the country into service. Wisdom, prudence, loyalty, all dictate that what must be done should be done now, and with the least possible upsetting of the existing order.

A nation of 130,000,000 people stands at attention awaiting the fancied political convenience of those to whom has been delegated the authority to speak and act. Across the ocean to the east lie the wrecks, the shambles, marking the ruins of democratic countries unprepared and, in some instances, misgoverned. The picture is graphic, alarming and convincingly persuasive. We of the Americas, North and South, have no intention of yielding either to fear or convenience in the face of all that has taken place overseas in recent months.

Fundamentally, at least, the actual loyalty and devotion of no American, whatever his or her political party or official position may be, is doubted or questioned. No one is seeking to betray the country into the hands of an enemy power. It is not that. The unexpressed and secret desire seems to be to evade the real issue as long as possible in the hope that those who seek to profit by the delay may, without surrendering what they have, be able to emerge unscathed and victorious, even while selfishly betraying their country or endangering its safety. They forget, perhaps, that the record is being written indelibly day by day, and hour by hour.

The Wide Horizon

Bottleneck of Destiny

By Livingston Hartley

Author of "Our Maginot Line"

Few reasonable men would deny today that the events of this year or next may decide the history of the entire world for generations. Powerful forces are acting now in both Europe and Asia to direct events in a direction diametrically opposed to American conceptions and ideals. But these forces are now checked in a bottleneck; they cannot impinge upon the United States directly, assail it, oppress it, or force it to mould itself in their pattern unless they can pass through this bottleneck successfully.

Geographically the bottleneck covers the outlets into the Atlantic of the Baltic, North Sea, English Channel, and Mediterranean, where British seapower checks Germany's further advance over the Western World. Politically it is closed by the power of the British Empire, heavily concentrated at its heart in the British Isles. To pass through the bottleneck, Germany must destroy British power. If she succeeds in her present attempts to do so, she will then be free to resume her westward advance on a wide and open front, one measured in thousands of miles.

While her advance is held in this bottleneck, danger to the Americas is only potential. But if she emerges from it successfully, the United States will have either to sacrifice the Monroe Doctrine and many other national interests and policies to obtain a temporary peace, or to halt Germany upon the broad Atlantic without effective foreign aid.

* * *

Because the British Empire straddles over all continents, this bottleneck holds the fate of other oceanic areas besides the Atlantic. The balance of power in the Western Pacific rests now upon both British and American seapower, bases as well as ships. As long as this balance is maintained, Japan would encounter enormous risks in attempting the far-reaching southward advance so long envisioned by her military leaders.

If British power is destroyed in Europe, this balance will be disrupted. Only the United States will remain to halt a southward advance by Japan, under conditions which would make any attempt to do so appear impossible. If Britain should fall, many vitally necessary British bases in the Far East would no longer be available to the United States Navy. And such a calamitous outcome would at once make necessary the concentration of most of the United States sea forces on the Atlantic front.

Most Americans realize now that the destruction of British power by Germany would jeopardize their safety and their future on the Atlantic. Do they realize, however, that this same outcome in Europe would mean disaster for them on the Pacific as well? Immediately one problem there would become highly explosive. That is American responsibility for the Philippines, which the United States would no longer have the power to fulfill and which it could not honorably relinquish until 1946. And the Pacific outlook for the United States would darken progressively as a greater Japanese Empire, its expansion no longer checked by the West, grew to a stature that surpassed America's.

* * *

All this, nothing less than America's destiny upon both oceans, is being determined in the trans-Atlantic bottleneck now. If the forces which would build a new despotic world upon the ruins of this one pass successfully through this bottleneck, the democratic American way of life will pass into history. In power politics, if not in war, the United States would have to contend on both flanks with antagonistic Powers which would control four times the manpower of the entire Western Hemisphere and eight time its shipbuilding capacity. If the "Battle of America" must be fought against such odds, only unforeseen factors could insure survival of the Republic of the West.

Common sense indicates that the United States should act now to preserve the bottleneck which prevents such a shape of things, that it should give Britain such support as is necessary to maintain herself and America's Atlantic safety.

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